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DECISION AWAITED AS TO RENEWAL OF FAR EAST TREATY

Chinese Authority Claims Anglo-Japanese Alliance Is Really Finished With and Will Be Entirely Scrapped Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Anglo-Japanese agreement is finished with, and it is only a question of how and when it shall be brought to an end, according to B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, and General Smuts have been the chief factors. Mr. Simpson states, in bringing about this situation, the former especially exercising the most influence by standing pat on the Canadian attitude that if the Anglo-Japanese agreement were denounced and a new one drawn up, a clause should be inserted that the consent of every one of the British Dominions should be secured before the agreement becomes valid.

J. W. Lowther, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, apparently reported adversely to the British Government regarding the prospects of the Canadian people endorsing the continuance of the agreement, and although for the present the agreement continues automatically in the absence of a denunciation by the signatories, the conference in London, according to Mr. Simpson, has veered toward the project for a meeting of the representatives of the powers interested in the problems of the Pacific and the eventual scrapping of the agreement.

America Satisfied

Lord Curzon has had two interviews with Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, during the past week, and Mr. Simpson feels that the American Government is satisfied with the turn events have taken. On the other hand he claims there is much alarm in Japanese official circles at the prospect of Japan no longer being able to help herself along in diplomatic matters, hanging on to Japan's coat tails.

Japan occurred in the British law, and the note sent to the Japanese Government, which constituted a denunciation of the treaty, but only did so under the impression that the agreement would be renewed in some modified but still favorable form. On May 29, however, before the arrival of the delegates to the imperial conference, the British Foreign Office dispatched a note to Tokyo inquiring whether the Japanese Government would be agreeable to a three months' extension of the treaty, and it thereupon became apparent to the Japanese that the formal alliance between Japan and Great Britain was in danger.

No Japanese Reply

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, sought assurances in London that the three months period would not be utilized to the detriment of the treaty, but Lord Curzon was unable to give such assurances in view of the attitude of some of the dominion representatives. Up to date no answer has been received from the Japanese Government, and the announcement that the Lord Chancellor does not concur in the view that the note to the League of Nations constitute a denunciation has relieved the British Government of an awkward situation for the time being.

Lively interest is being taken in the question outside the imperial conference room. No fewer than 27 questions are being asked in the House of Commons this week on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and the Prime Minister is preparing a statement to be made to the House later in the week.

SPANISH CABINET DECIDES TO RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—The government has resigned. The King was expected to discuss the position with the presidents of the Chambers, also with Count de Buzarral, Minister for the Interior, and John de la Cierva, probably this evening, but he again confirmed his confidence in Manuel Aldeaniza and has asked him to constitute a government.

Leading up to the crisis, the Minister of Finance resigned and the Premier attempted to appoint a successor, but it was understood that the Minister of Justice and other ministers also desired to resign, which resulted in a ministerial crisis.

GREEKS LOSE MUNITIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The "Tribuna" publishes a telegram from Smyrna stating that a munitions depot has been blown up. Many casualties are reported and the town is damaged. A Turk has been arrested. It is stated that, as a result, the Greek Army will be compelled to suspend operations.

MR. PAUL HARVEY APPOINTED TRUSTEE

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society announce the appointment of Mr. Paul Harvey of New York City as Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. David B. Ogden, announced in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, July 1.

Mr. Harvey was born in Chicago, Illinois, and attended the School of Painting, Chicago Art Institute; also Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and the University of Chicago. After leaving college he was actively engaged in business in Chicago for a number of years, during the latter part of which time he was associated with the firm of Lee, Higginson & Company.

For many years Mr. Harvey has been an earnest and consecrated Christian Scientist, and for a number of years has devoted his time exclusively to the interests of The Christian Science movement.

Mr. Harvey is the son of Turlington W. Harvey, who was one of the pioneer business men of Chicago and the founder of the town of Harvey, Illinois, which bears his name.

The appointment is effective July 5, 1921.

FRENCH APPRECIATE AMERICAN SUPPORT

Hugh C. Wallace's Speech, Associating United States Unreservedly with France, Is Enthusiastically Commented On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless, PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The discourse of Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, in which he associated, without reservation, America with the cause of France, is the subject of most enthusiastic comment today. This is probably his last public speech as Ambassador in France, but he will leave with the grateful remarks of practically all French newspapers under his eyes. The choice of his successor, Myron T. Herrick, is regarded as equally good, and when he is replaced in a few days, French sentiments will be exceedingly divided.

It is impossible to let him go, except the "Journal," without expressing sincere thanks for the friendly and energetic friendship which he has always displayed. What particularly pleases the French is his declaration that it is an anomaly to find the victor in the war in a worse condition than the vanquished. French had her best provinces devastated. Germany is responsible for the heavy burden of debt, which France has to bear. The Germans are more cunning in peace than in war, but they must be made to work hard until they have achieved the reparation of that which they destroyed. Until Germany has settled the debt which she owes to civilization, America cannot feel that she is really at peace with her.

These observations of Mr. Wallace, though containing nothing new, are eagerly caught up, and it is proclaimed that they must not be regarded as only generous words. They are not, on the eve of his departure, spoken lightly, and the more caution is taken to expressing the true sentiments of America. It is in the light of this statement that various decisions, such as the declaration of peace with Germany, and the reported intention of withdrawing the troops from Coblenz, which is not yet officially announced, are judged. New efforts to understand the American viewpoint and to enable America to understand the French viewpoint are being made, as a result of the fraternal manifestations of Independence Day.

BRITAIN CLAIMS NO OIL MONOPOLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In a Foreign Office memorandum issued tonight, it is stated that Lord Curzon has sent a dispatch to the British Ambassador in Washington enclosing a memorandum on the petroleum situation. Lord Curzon deals with each part of the empire in his dispatch, showing the extremely small oil production of the British Empire and the absence of any general policy of the exclusion of foreigners.

Regarding the criticisms of the British monopoly in Persia Lord Curzon states that the rights of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in Persia have no connection with the British Government's holding in the company, but are mainly derived from the concession obtained through the personal enterprise of W. K. D'Arcy in 1901, while in Mesopotamia there was no intention of discriminating against non-British interests. Account should be taken, Lord Curzon states, of the legitimate rights acquired before the war and that applies equally to Palestine where American claims are understood to exist. Any suggestion that British domination of the world's oil resources is intended or possible is entirely unfounded, it is stated.

GUNBOATS SENT TO TAMPICO, MEXICO

Action Taken by United States as a Precautionary Measure "for Protection of Lives and Property of Americans"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Two gunboats have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, "for the protection of the lives and property of Americans." This action was taken after representations had been made by the American consul at Tampico that it would be advisable to be prepared in the event of trouble. The Sacramento is believed to have arrived yesterday and the Cleveland is due today. The one has 15 marines aboard and the other about 40. They are not to go ashore without orders from Washington, it was said.

The trouble is attributed to lack of employment and labor unrest, due, it is said, in large measure, to the depression in the oil industry caused by the new tax system, resulting in incipient riots and increasing disturbances. On the other hand, it is said by the Mexican Government that many of the oil companies closed their plants without sufficient justification, the implication being that they desired to create a sentiment against the government's policy. President Obregon was reported to have ordered the companies thus depriving laborers of their employment to pay them an indemnity.

Most of the concerns which had ceased to operate within the last week were American companies, the owners of which have entered a protest with the State Department against the proposed taxes of the Mexican Government. The dismissal of thousands of men, it is claimed, has been undertaken by the foreign companies, notably Americans, as a protest to the government against its action.

While the oil companies are shutting down and throwing men out of work, the Mexican oil stocks are being subjected to heavy pressure on the stock market. It was said yesterday that a thorough investigation of the entire oil business in Mexico would probably follow, but it was not believed that the hand of the American Government would be forced to take action in any such manner as to cause political complications. It is in order to guard against a possible outbreak, with results that would make it necessary to take summary action, that the American gunboats have been sent to Mexico.

The State Department had no statement to make on the matter yesterday, but it is known that the entire Mexican situation is being carefully considered and watched, and that every possible precaution is taken against this country becoming involved in a serious complication with Mexico.

Mr. Obregon's Decree Oil Companies Must Indemnify Their Discharged Employees

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Oil companies which have closed down operations in the states of Tamaulipas and Veracruz, "without sufficient justification," are ordered to pay indemnification to employees thrown out of work by their action, in a decree issued by President Obregon on Monday night. The decree was promulgated through the Department of the Interior.

Although the amount of the indemnity is not stated, it is understood that by it all laborers would receive three months' pay.

Reports from the Tampico district indicate there has been a marked cessation of work during the past week, especially among American concerns. General Arnulfo Gomez, commander of federal troops in that region, reported on Monday that more than 10,000 workmen had been dismissed within the last few days by foreign oil companies. No reason for their action has been announced by the companies, but it is understood to be an act of reprisal against the recent decree increasing the export taxes on petroleum.

Reports from the Veracruz fields indicate British companies are speeding up operations instead of decreasing their working forces. At Puerto Lobos, where pipe line terminals are operated by Americans, work has been closed down and 450 men thrown out of employment.

Coincident with reports of this situation in northeastern Mexico, come dispatches from the State of Tabasco, further south, that several oil gushers have been discovered there within the past few days, and that the field gives indication of being very rich.

GENERAL SMUTS ARRIVES IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—General Smuts arrived in Dublin this morning. The Lord Mayor and Arthur Griffith were among those on the pier when the mail boat arrived at Kingstown. The Lord Mayor and Arthur Griffith were among those on the pier when the mail boat arrived at Kingstown, but General Smuts stepped ashore quite unnoticed, and up to noon it was generally believed in the city that he had not arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY

It is indicated in high official quarters that the Administration, in an effort to make effective the peace declared by resolution of Congress, will resort to the broad terms of the Versailles Treaty. It is a certainty, however, that if such recourse is attempted, the League of Nations Covenant, in its present form, will be eliminated.

The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 28 to 24, rejected the resolution offered by Henry Cabot Lodge, providing for adjournment for four weeks. The decision followed a lively three-hour debate, and the result was a victory for the agricultural bloc, which was aided by unexpected Republican support. Criticism of Republican leadership was injected into the discussion, and the outcome was regarded as a sharp rebuff for the Massachusetts Senator.

The course pursued by the recent Denver Labor convention is criticized by the general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who thinks the proceedings were reactionary and charges that steam-roller methods were used.

A project is under consideration for a system of barge canals connecting the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard. It is proposed to use the old Miami and Erie Canal, and a new canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, it is stated, would cut 400 miles from the present navigating distance.

A statement issued by the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers denies the assertion said to have been made that the terms of the recent agreement reached between the employers and employees, resulting in the ending of the long strike in New York, are not acceptable to either side. On the contrary, he says that the industry has become stabilized and that there is no prospect of further disagreement.

President Harding is reported as being exceedingly anxious that the Penrose bill providing for the refunding of foreign loans and giving large powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, should pass. It is claimed that this would help solve many of the problems now holding up action with foreign nations.

Two gunboats have been sent to Tampico, Mexico, as a precautionary measure, "for the protection of the lives and property of Americans," following representations by the consul at Tampico that it would be advisable to be prepared in case of disturbance.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement is finished with, and it is only a question of how and when it shall be brought to an end, according to B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government. Arthur Meighen and General Smuts are said to have been the chief factors in bringing about this situation. The British Premier is preparing a statement, which will be made in the House of Commons later in the week, on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. Lord Curzon has had two interviews with Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador at London, during the past week, and Mr. Simpson believes that the United States Government is satisfied with the turn affairs have taken.

Dissatisfaction which for some time has been manifest in Italian political circles culminated in the resignation of the Giolitti Cabinet. This step, which came somewhat as a surprise to Italian officials in London, is believed to have been a direct result of the foreign policy of Count Sforza, which, although upheld by the Premier, did not receive support general enough to warrant the government's continuance. The root of the trouble, it is stated, was to be found in objections to what has been termed the ultra-conciliatory attitude of the government on matters where Italian interests conflicted with those of Jugo-Slavia.

The discourse of Mr. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, in which he associated without reservation America with the cause of France, is the subject of most enthusiastic comment.

It is announced from Paris that the proposed meeting of allied finance ministers will take place at London on July 15. Certain decisions will then be made respecting the secondary questions arising from the preparatory conference of French, Belgian, British and Italian financial experts.

Satisfaction over the fact that the evacuation of Upper Silesia by the Polish rebels is completed is somewhat diminished by a collision between the German civil population of Beuthen and the French troops.

General Smuts arrived in Dublin, quite unobserved, notwithstanding that the Lord Mayor and Arthur Griffith were among those on the pier when the mail boat, on which he had traveled, docked at Kingstown.

In a Foreign Office memorandum, it is stated that Lord Curzon has sent a dispatch to the British Ambassador in Washington, enclosing a memorandum on the petroleum situation.

FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY CRITICIZED

Mr. Giolitti's Resignation Mainly Due to Dissatisfaction with Count Sforza's Conciliatory Attitude Toward Jugo-Slavia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The growing restiveness that has for some time been evident in Italian political circles, due mainly to dissatisfaction with Count Sforza's foreign policy, finally resulted in the resignation of John Giolitti's Cabinet which came as somewhat of a surprise to Italian officials in London.

It was well known, a high Italian authority stated to The Christian Science Monitor, that Count Sforza was supported by Mr. Giolitti, but it was hardly expected that the Premier would refuse to carry on as a result of the government's narrow majority in the vote on its foreign policy, although the weakness of the government was revealed in the fact that this small majority was only obtained by the Social Democrats voting against their convictions in support of the Ministry.

The root of the trouble is to be found in the objections that were raised to what has been termed the ultra-conciliatory attitude adopted by Count Sforza toward many questions where Italian interests conflicted with those of Jugo-Slavia. In fact the virtue of his moderation has proved the Foreign Minister's downfall, and in turn that of the Cabinet.

Friendly Relations Sought

Throughout his term of office, Count Sforza has steadily pursued a course, the object of which was to lead to a better understanding and more friendly relations between the countries facing each other on the Adriatic, and The Christian Science Monitor authority considers that the present harmony between Jugo-Slavia and Italy has become possible only through the skillful pilage and the devoted care of Italy's Foreign Minister. The Nationalists have long keenly opposed the cession of the Port of Barossa to Jugo-Slavia, as well as that of Spalato, Sebenico and other ports on the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

The Nationalists consider that those towns should have remained under Italian rule. So keen has the feeling been in the latter two cities, that the population, which was almost wholly Italian, has left with all its belongings as a protest against being placed under the rule of Jugo-Slavia. Count Sforza's opponents have also included his Montegrin policy as an item in the indictment against him, and asserts that Italy should have supported the Nationalists of Montenegro in their claim for independence instead of abandoning them to their fate.

Domestic Exigencies

This narrow view, it was stated, quite overlooks the fact that friendly relations abroad must precede economic reconstruction at home, and it was of paramount necessity that all points of difference between Italy and Jugo-Slavia should reach an amicable settlement, if Mr. Giolitti's endeavor to bring about internal reconstruction was to succeed. The signing of the Treaty of Rapallo and all subsequent events have been guided more by domestic exigencies than by any idea of political gain, for it has been clearly recognized that diplomatic victories of questionable value must give way to the less spectacular but more important questions of trade reconstruction.

In view of the great trade that has

already started and which is capable of enormous development, between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, both Mr. Giolitti and Count Sforza have deemed it wiser to resign rather than to carry on with majority that rendered them subject to the vagaries of other parties.

At the same time there is little doubt that the drastic measure adopted by Mr. Giolitti in tendering his resignation will bring home to the people the need of supporting his policy at home, and it is not anticipated that there will be any change of program as regards Italy's foreign policy, and, of course, the concessions that have been made to Jugo-Slavia will stand.

NETWORK OF BARGE CANALS PROPOSED

Aim Is to Connect the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and Great Lakes with Atlantic Seaboard, Using Miami and Erie Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, BUFFALO, New York.—A network of barge canals connecting the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard, may be the result of the first conference of the Great Lakes, Hudson and Atlantic Waterways Association. Plans to a project and the hope that it will become a reality by 1925 were outlined by Albert Krell of Cincinnati, president of the Central Inland Waterways Association.

It is the plan of Mr. Krell and those who are with him in promoting the project to use the old Miami and Erie canal, connecting Cincinnati and Toledo, as the foundation of the greater system. This canal would be widened and deepened to permit operation of large barges of the type which has recently been introduced on the New York State Canal.

A second canal would be constructed from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, thus cutting 400 miles from the present navigating distance. The two canals would join at Defiance, Ohio, leading from that city to Toledo and into Lake Erie.

Mr. Krell expressed the belief that such a system of canals, used in conjunction with Lake Erie and the New York State Barge Canal, could result in a large tonnage of freight, both raw materials and manufactured products, being moved toward the Central States and the Atlantic seaboard entirely by water. It is held the canal type barges are seaworthy and could navigate the southern waters of Lake Erie from Toledo to Buffalo in perfect safety, in view of the many harbors along the shore.

The conference discussed plans for increasing the use and utility of the New York State Barge Canal. It was pointed out that the successful operation of this waterway is the best possible argument against financial participation by the United States in the project for canalization of the St. Lawrence River. Those who oppose the Canadian project say the New York State Barge Canal offers a better and cheaper outlet to the sea than the St. Lawrence would if improved to permit passage of ocean liners.

Several reforms were urged to increase the use of the barge canal. These include giving ocean liners free use of all canal terminals at New York City, together with their wharves; the purchase of extra lock gates and parts to prevent interruption of traffic; should there be accidents to canal equipment; purchase and use of adequate dredging equipment, and lifting of restrictions, which, it is declared, now prevent American insurance companies from insuring grain or other cargoes destined for trans-Atlantic shipment.

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the basis for whatever negotiations, agreement and policy the United States may decide upon. The very name Versailles, however, is anathema to the element which opposed that Treaty in the Senate during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Opinions vary as to the extent to which this cabal persists. Henry Cabot Lodge said a few days ago that he had no official knowledge that there was an intention of re-submitting the Treaty. That word "official" is significant. A prophecy was made by a well-informed senator that, if the President decided to accept, what he believed would be Secretary Hughes' advice, and formulate a treaty of which the Versailles Treaty was the essence and in large part the form, that, with the possible exception of Mr. Borah and Mr. Johnson, the Republican senators would accept it, especially if the League of Nations were eliminated. Of course, if there is to be no League of Nations, there must be a substitute, but that is a detail to be dealt with later.

Good Points Recognized

The question is simmering down to this: If the Versailles Treaty is not accepted, what will take its place in a way of treaty with the Teutonic powers? Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has said that if anyone will show him as good a way to deal with the problems created by the war he will eagerly listen to it. So, doubtless would Secretary Hughes. As a matter of fact, it is coming to be believed, everything being provided for in such detail by the Versailles Treaty, that the United States will find it difficult to arrive at any agreement which will serve it as well as that document is prepared to serve it.

Much has been said about withdrawal of American troops from Germany, and it has been made to appear as a major part of the results of the peace resolution. As a matter of fact, that action, too, is tied up with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and will not be taken up until it or some other treaty with provisions acceptable to the Allies and to the United States is adopted, covering adjustment of this and other conditions, and resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany. All minor arrangements in the present plan, wait upon the fundamental one of finding an acceptable form for the Treaty.

ALLIES TO CONFER ON REPARATIONS

While Finance Ministers and Experts May Assemble in Paris, Meeting of Supreme Council May Be Called This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It will be remembered that there was a provisional decision to hold a meeting of the allied finance ministers at Paris to take certain decisions respecting secondary questions arising from the preparatory conference of financial experts of Paris, Brussels, London and Rome. Today it is understood that the meeting will take place, not at Paris but at London on July 15. Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, will attend.

There will be taken a number of decisions which it was impossible to arrive at during the last London conference for lack of time. Notably the price of the coal delivered by Germany is to be fixed, and the priority of Belgium to be more precisely defined. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that no invitation has been sent out but an early meeting of premiers at Boulogne is stated in certain quarters to be likely.

Nevertheless there is a general belief that the Supreme Council is to consider the removal of the sanctions taken in March, the settlement of Upper Silesia and the situation in the Near East is likely to be arranged within the next week or two. The place is not fixed, but Brussels is suggested that it should be held in the Belgian capital and presided over by Mr. Jasper, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium.

Other meetings as a sequel to the suspended conversations between the French and German experts are being arranged. If, on the return of the German representatives on July 10 it is possible to arrive at an agreement on the projected Franco-German accord, a meeting will be held between Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau, either at Wiesbaden or at Paris. There is a question in this projected accord of no less than 15,000,000,000 francs of raw materials and manufactured goods, that Germany may furnish.

Not only is the reconstruction of the devastated regions aimed at, but it is hoped to furnish them with goods. Further, France may purchase locomotives and railroad wagons. The figures given are 500 locomotives and 25,000 wagons. Wooden houses and habitations in a more durable material will probably be ordered without awaiting a final general accord, and will serve as models. There is a clear impression that a satisfactory understanding is now certain.

BRASILIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The North American Chamber of Commerce and the Brazilian Federation of Commerce signed an international trade arbitration agreement on Monday which is considered here of the greatest importance in bettering trade relationship between the United States and Brazil.

FLEET CONTROL CHANGED

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Admiral E. W. Eberle assumed command of the United States Pacific Fleet yesterday. He succeeds Admiral Hugh Rodman.

SENATE REJECTS LODGE RESOLUTION

Vote Against Recess Is Looked Upon as Decided Rebuff to the Massachusetts Senator—Victory for Agricultural Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unexpected support came to the assistance of the agricultural bloc in the Senate yesterday and forced the Senate to agree to remain in continuous session during the summer against the wishes of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader.

The vote against taking a recess for a period of four weeks was in effect a decided rebuff to the leadership of Senator Lodge and served as a protest against the "absence of legislative power" in the Senate. It demonstrated beyond doubt that the agricultural bloc, which is demanding relief for the American farmer, intends that its voice shall be heard in the enactment of legislation during the remainder of the session.

The motion of Senator Lodge providing for an adjournment of the Senate from July 7 to July 28 was the subject of a lively three-hour debate, in which partisan politics and criticism of Republican leadership were injected.

Senator Lodge scored victory in the air when Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, swung over to the Republican side. Mr. Underwood, in announcing that he would support the resolution, declared that "no injury would be done to the country by the failure to keep the Senate in continuous session during the summer."

Resolution Defeated 28 to 24. Thereupon Senator Lodge amended his resolution to extend the proposed adjournment from July 9, instead of July 7, until August 8, a period of four weeks.

This was like waving a red flag in the face of the agricultural bloc of senators and they rallied to defeat the proposal. Aided by some of the "irreconcilable" senators, notably William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, and certain other Republicans who desired action on the soldiers' bonus bill, they launched an effective assault on the "old guard" faction.

The vote defeating the resolution was 28 to 24. Urgent appeals for action on the bonus bill and the Sweet bill coordinating the various government agencies dealing with the former service men were made by Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah.

Speaking on behalf of the prohibitionists of the Senate, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, warned that the Willis-Campbell Beer Bill, which recently passed the House, should be acted upon before the Senate thinks of taking a rest. "We ought to be willing to bear the heat and burden of the day while the urgent needs of a vast proportion of the American people are pressing upon Congress," Senator Sterling declared.

Much Needed Legislation

Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, warned the Senate that it should remain continuously in session and pass as much needed legislation as possible before taking up the tariff and taxation. Senator Lodge explained that he had offered the proposal for an adjournment because both Republicans and Democrats were besetting him with appeals for a brief rest before taking up tariff and taxation matters. "I feel the question is not for me but for the Senate to decide," he said. "Hence I have merely provided the Senate with the means of deciding whether it desires to remain in session or quit."

Democratic senators seized the opportunity to chide the Republican leader for the failure of Congress to act upon any of the important legislation which the people are demanding. "Perhaps the proposed adjournment would afford the Republicans an opportunity to get together on a tariff and tax program," said Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida.

Leading the attack of the agricultural bloc, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, declared the Senate ought to remain in session until the agricultural bills are passed. He contended that his bill providing for the creation of a \$100,000,000 federal farm products export corporation and the Capper Anti-Gambling Bill should be given the right of way over all other legislation.

Last Hope of Farmer for Relief

In this contention he was supported by Ferniford M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who warned that "the entire agricultural structure of the country will totter to the ground, bringing universal ruin to all farmers unless we provide some way in which the accumulated surplus of farm products can be sold."

"If Congress adjourns before doing anything in this direction," said Senator Simmons, "you will take from the farmer his last hope for relief. Does the Republican Party intend to throw up its hands and say to the farmer that we can't pass any legislation of this kind to help him?"

Senator Simmons charged that the Federal Reserve banks are more responsible than any other governmental agency for the present conditions in the agricultural sections. "These banks are now under the control of the Republican Party, and there is no evidence of any real service that they have performed to the farmers and to business," he declared. "If you adjourn without passing this

bill providing for a farm products export corporation, you confess your inability as well as your impotency," he said, turning to the Republicans. "The truth of the matter is, you don't want any of this legislation you call 'interfering with business.'"

REFUNDING PLAN FOR FOREIGN LOANS

Administration Is Anxious for Passage of Penrose Bill, Which Gives Large Power to Secretary of the Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For various reasons the Administration is exceedingly anxious that the bill introduced in the Senate by Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, to enable the refunding of obligations of foreign governments to the United States, should pass. This is the bill containing the authorization asked for by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and decided upon by the President and his Cabinet as essential for straightening out the entanglement of the finances of this country and foreign nations.

If this bill goes through, and the influence of the President is being strongly exercised in its behalf, it is claimed that it will solve many of the problems that are now holding up action with foreign nations. This applies particularly to Austria, a bankrupt nation, against which the United States and other nations have claims that cannot now possibly be met. If Secretary Mellon is given unlimited power, as is desired, to deal with financial problems as he thinks best, he can arrange for the postponement of payment by Austria for 5, 10 or 20 years, if he thinks best, and can provide for the funding of the debt in whatever way seems best calculated to assist in putting Austria on her feet and at the same time to safeguard the interests of the United States.

While it is reported that European governments have practically agreed on a plan to suspend pressure on claims against Austria for a specified period, the United States will enter into no such pact, but will work out her own problem with Austria preferably through the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, empowered by Congress to act as the special arm of the government in dealing with the debt and intricate subject of international foreign loans and international finance generally.

Some one agency must be thus empowered, it was pointed out yesterday, and the Secretary of the Treasury is the logical one to be selected. There is considerable opposition in Congress to such blanket authorization, but the necessity for dealing promptly with foreign loans is so apparent that it is recognized that some way must be found of establishing an agency which will have the requisite authority. No other proposal has been made which will meet the exigencies of the case.

Provisions of Penrose Bill. The bill now before the Senate provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized from time to time to refund or convert, and to extend the time of payment of the principal or the interest, or both, of any obligation of any foreign government now owing to the United States of America, or any obligation of any foreign government hereafter received by the United States of America (including obligations held by the United States Grain Corporation) arising out of the European war, into bonds or other obligations of such, or of any other foreign government, and, from time to time, to receive bonds and obligations of any foreign government in substitution for those now or hereafter held by the United States of America, in such form and on such terms, conditions, date or dates of maturity and rate or rates of interest, and with such security, if any, as shall be deemed for the best interests of the United States of America, and to adjust and settle all claims not now represented by bonds or obligations, which the United States of America now has or hereafter may have against any foreign government, and to accept securities therefor.

Freight Movement Speeded. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California.—The Santa Fe Railroad here has increased its force of freight handlers and has speeded up the movement of consignments to such an extent that perishable goods are ready for delivery each morning at 8 o'clock on the freight house floor. This action was taken in an effort to check the inroads of motor truck competition on the freight business from Los Angeles.

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CHICAGO POLITICS HINDER PROHIBITION

Appropriations for Enforcing Drastic State Law Vetted by Governor in Rivalry of Republican Party Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Warfare between factions of the Republican Party dominant in city and state offices, has resulted in hampering the enforcement of state prohibition laws. The recent Legislature passed a drastic enforcement act, and appropriated \$150,000 to the Attorney-General's office for its execution and the appointment of a state prohibition commissioner.

Gov. Len Small, allied with the faction controlled by Mayor W. H. Thompson, of Chicago, signed the enforcement act, but vetoed the appropriation, because E. J. Brundage, the Attorney-General, a leader of the opposing faction, would be charged with the administration of the appropriation.

District Attorney Condemned. This fund was included in a total of \$689,600 intended by the Legislature for the Attorney-General's office which Governor Small vetoed at the same time. The Attorney-General declared that this action practically wiped out the hope of getting any results from the \$1,000,000 spent in litigation which is yet incomplete. The veto brought protests from leading attorneys throughout the State, and lawyers offering to serve the State as dollar-a-year men. Among these were L. Y. Sherman, former United States Senator.

In reply, Governor Small charged that the appropriations would not have been used for the public welfare, but for the purpose of building up a powerful political machine. He charged that the Attorney-General had never conscientiously attempted to enforce the prohibition act. To this the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois replied on Tuesday that the work of the Attorney-General has been the only efficient enforcement that Chicago has had. The federal prohibition officers have been hampered by the laxity of C. F. Cline, United States District Attorney, they said. Governor Small's faction of the Republican Party could have cleaned up Chicago overnight, they said, if Mayor Thompson had only issued the word to the police department.

"Saloon Operating." "There are in Chicago today," said Attorney-General Brundage in his reply, "approximately 4,000 saloons operating under the protection of the political machine from which Governor Small takes his orders. If that machine wished these places closed, all it would have to do would be to issue the necessary order to the police department, and they would be closed in 15 minutes."

Reports from the Attorney-General's office claim that 482 cases have been filed for injunctions against saloonkeepers in Chicago; and that 174 permanent decrees have been granted by courts, closing the saloons. The other cases are alive and pending and will be pushed to conclusions, it is declared. The office, despite the cutting off of its appropriation, will continue the enforcement of prohibition on the same scale as in the past, it was announced on Tuesday.

Law Not Defeated. While regretting the veto of the prohibition enforcement funds, F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, declared on Tuesday that it does not make a dead letter of the law.

"Like all other statutes," he said, "it becomes the duty of each and every state and local law enforcement official and agency to enforce the law. The Governor, Attorney-General, sheriffs, and state's attorneys within the counties; the mayors and attorneys within the cities and villages, throughout the entire State of Illinois, are empowered under the direct provision of this act to enforce the same. The law specifically provides that it is their duty to do so."

"The different officials, state and

local, have funds to cover law-enforcement work. For example, the city of Chicago appropriated last year's funds, amounting to \$31,000 per day, through the police and local departments, for law enforcement."

JAPANESE VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

Professor of Kyoto Imperial University Favors Movement and Says It Has the Backing of Japanese Business Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Shigeo Suyehiro, professor of Law in the Kyoto Imperial University of Japan, is actively urging disarmament in his conversations with officials and others here, and is giving assurances that the movement for the limitation of armaments has the "backing, political and active, of the Japanese business interests" and that "ardent approval" had been manifested too by the masses whom he had addressed on the subject.

Professor Suyehiro saw William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, yesterday and gave them his views on the subject of reducing the armaments of the leading countries. He protested in particular against secret sessions in the event of a conference by the leading powers to discuss disarmament, "because of the vital interest taken in the subject by the British and Japanese, as well as by the people of the United States, if the impressions I have received here are correct."

In his statement issued on July 4 Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, took special pains to reassure the American people on the score of the purpose of the Japanese Government in seeking an alliance with Great Britain. "By no stretch of the imagination can it be honestly stated that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defense against the United States," he asserted, but that it merely aims to preserve and consolidate the general peace of the Far East. Nothing, he said, would hamper traditional relations of good will and good understanding with the United States. Denial was made by Baron Shidehara that the alliance would tend to encourage aggressive designs on China. This would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement of the terms of alliance. He indicated that policy alone would make it necessary for Japan to cultivate friendly relations with China for the sake of her commercial interests.

The interests of peace and not support for war was the object of the Japanese negotiations, was the burden of his statement.

It was learned yesterday that this statement was shown to the State Department before it was issued, but that it had nothing to do with investigating or publishing it. It contained nothing offensive to this government, and it was a matter for the Japanese to pass upon as a matter of policy. This government, because of the issuing of the statement by the Japanese minister in Washington, is in no way committed either for or against the proposed alliance, and naturally has made no comment on it.

PRESSMEN RETURN TO WORK

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Three hundred pressmen who struck recently for higher wages returned to work yesterday upon the advice of George L. Berry of Indianapolis, International President of the union. He told them it would be a serious mistake to continue the strike in view of prevailing industrial conditions. The men returned under the old contract.

TARIFF ON DYES OPPOSED IN HOUSE

James A. Frear, a Republican Member of Ways and Means Committee, Declares Duty Is a Concession to Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Republican opposition to the Fordney tariff bill expressed itself yesterday in a demand by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, member of the Ways and Means Committee, for a thorough investigation of all facts concerning the chemical dye schedule, which is the center of controversy in the House. As the one Republican member of the committee who opposed the bill, Mr. Frear set forth his views in a minority report, bristling with criticism of the measure, which he declared to be "fundamentally objectionable."

"Protection, the keystone of the Republican doctrine, is thrown to the winds in the chemical dye schedule," Mr. Frear declared. He charged that the schedule is a "high-handed proposal to grant practically exclusive dye rights to a recognized monopoly."

Later in the day, Mr. Frear addressed a letter to all the members of the House requesting them to join with him in a demand for a separate vote on the dye schedule, in an effort to amend it.

Competition Not Strong

"Germany is not a dangerous dye competitor," he contended, "and conditions abroad do not warrant the placing of an embargo on the importation of dyes into this country."

Assailing the bill as "opposed to the Republican tariff principles," Mr. Frear declared its rates will "establish an embargo on important foreign products, and increase the cost of living." Furthermore, he claimed that the bill violated a platform pledge that reasonable rates should be imposed and so adjusted as to "prevent undue exactions by monopolies and trusts."

"A full probe should be made of charges offered by the American dye trust that the German dye cartel has agents in this country who have been seeking to influence dye legislation in Congress, and if such influences have occurred, Congress should know to what extent and in what manner," Mr. Frear said.

"Charges of self-interest of different persons in the chemical schedule in this bill also should be investigated, and if members have been improperly charged, they should have full opportunity of saying so."

Mr. Frear pointed out that no testimony was offered to the Ways and Means Committee showing comparative costs of American dyes with those of foreign countries, or what rate of duty would be required to afford protection. He also referred to the fact that the Ways and Means Committee, on June 7, defeated the dye embargo proposal, and on June 27 reversed its action.

Embargo Opposed

Declaring that an embargo is unnecessary, Mr. Frear said that "on the contrary, it is alleged that synthetic indigo, one of the hundreds of dyes manufactured in America, reached a production in 1920 of 16,000,000 pounds, of which one-half was made by the Du Pont Company; that about one-half is produced for export, and this dye now sells for four times pre-war prices and at double the cost of production, with reasonable profit added. "This unjust burden of \$2,500,000 annually in excess profits from indigo," he said, "is levied on overalls, caps, shirts, dresses, carpets, draperies, and other items that use indigo, while many millions of dollars in excess profits annually are paid into the dye

monopoly's coffers by the public because of an embargo given the monopoly for 'patriotic' purposes." Mr. Frear charged that "the bill afforded the so-called 'dye trust' complete control of the American trade, and that the committee paid no heed to restrictions that could have been imposed. "But for brazen audacity, their proposal to declare an embargo at the instance of the dye monopoly is unparalleled and beyond any subsidy ever proposed by Congress in time of peace," he said. The report went on to claim that American textile manufacturers are discriminated against in the bill, which bars all dyes from importation, "yet every fabric, textile or other substance in which dyes are used" may be brought into the country.

FRENCH AND GERMANS CLASH IN SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Satisfaction at the fact that the evacuation of Upper Silesia by Polish rebels is now completed is somewhat lessened by the unfortunate collision which occurred yesterday at Beuthen between the German civil population and French troops.

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Breslau correspondent telegraphs that the collision was due to the irritation of the French at the jubilation displayed by the townspeople at their departure and the arrival of the British. The correspondent states that in the shooting from both sides which occurred, several French soldiers were wounded and several German women and children killed. Later reports suggest, however, that no one was killed.

The incident, which will probably have diplomatic consequences, caused enormous excitement in Upper Silesia. The "Berliner Tageblatt," discussing editorially the incident, points out that the German population welcomed with enthusiasm the incoming British troops whom in war they regarded as their most hated enemy. "That very circumstance should convince the French how foolish and false has been the policy which they have adopted toward Germany." The storm clouds in Upper Silesia are also occasioned by the arrogant attitude now being adopted by bands of German reactionaries, seeking to use for their own ends the patriotism which, as a result of the Polish withdrawal, the general population is now displaying.



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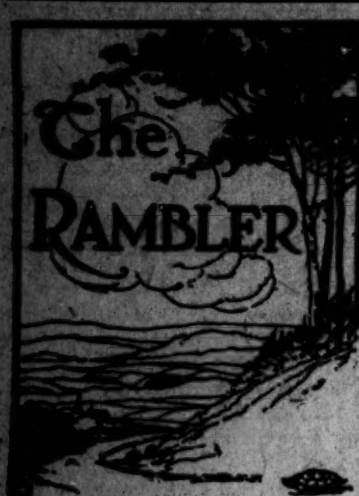
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Geese and Other Biped

The goose, as such, is an extremely useful animal; he has eggs which are used as a picturesque figure in cricket; he has a snowy plumage, a small, proud eye and a fierce and warlike temperament, though he cannot compare with the swan for thorough disagreeableness of disposition. I once saw it stated in an article in this newspaper that nightingales are much overrated birds and this applies much more to swans. I knew a family of swans that spent much of their time on Lake Geneva and they were most objectionable. Aside from the fact that the father and mother would eat buns until their necks looked like knotted ropes and never say "Thank you," but look at the kindly giver of buns with a mighty fell and saturnal eye, the whole family made it a practice to roost (I am not sure that such is the correct term) on the shore under the windows of one of Geneva's more tranquil hotels and at intervals through the night emit hissing noises, as though steam were escaping. A quite unnecessary practice this, disturbing and not beautiful. But when one reflects on their thoughtless selfishness, one understands why swans have the appearance of thinking. "We are so proud, because we are so proud," which I don't think augurs much reasoning power.

Perhaps this feeling about swans was unconsciously engendered in the writer through being taken to the opera at a tender age and once beholding "Lohengrin." Augurs are not permitted a sense of humor and it is best not for little boys to have too much of it, because sometimes they are much misunderstood. So when this little boy, sitting quietly in the box in the old opera house, enchanted with the smell of the ink on the program, the lights, the noble manner of the kettledrummer and the serious assiduousness of the uncomplaining bull fiddle and the cries of the attendants as they said "Bookkeepers!" all in one word, he sat respectfully excited and expectant. He endured the overture; his friend the kettledrummer did excellently well, and the violone shortened and heightened his notes and grew very low in the face, the bull fiddle had the air of melancholy studiousness that all bull fiddles have, and the conductor had snow white gloves.

Well, the overture came to an end and there was a breathless pause and the curtain went up. I am not quite sure that the Wagnerian drama is thoroughly understood of youth, but when the ridiculous wooden and pasteboard swan came teetering in with its freight of fat German tenor, who manifestly needed regular exercise and a complete change of diet, the little boy's sense of humor was much touched; he recognized at once that here was a right comic situation, he saw that Wagner was a humorist and he laughed clear and loud. That was quite wrong; it showed that the little boy was virtually without harmonic tone pulses and had no instinct for the beautiful and the symbolical, and above all, it aroused the stern reprobation of the relatives that accompanied him. Their reprimand hurt his feelings dreadfully, because secretly in his heart he thought that he had done no wrong and that together the tenor and the swan made a very amusing spectacle. In fact he was sure of it.

So, you see, to this day when he beholds a swan he thinks of that afternoon years ago when the white beautiful swan and the blonde beautiful tenor wallowed about and sang and did their turn in New York, and the name of Wagner was great in the land. No, say what you like, the swan is a very self-conscious bird. Can you say as much of the ostrich? By no means. He has great claims to distinction, yet nevertheless he goes about his business in a perfectly unassuming way. The bird of paradise, the dove, the cassowary (that eats missionaries on the shores of Timbuctoo), all are quiet and modest, while the swan is forever striking attitudes and hissing jaundiced opinions of his fellow swans, to say nothing of the kindly strangers that feed him.

The goose, on the other hand, is more irascible than ill meaning, and I have always contended that he had great intellectual powers, for some geese look wise beyond words. That does not imply that intellect means wisdom, you know. But in his tranquil moments the goose shows plainly enough that he has a good disposition, can take a joke and feel a kindly interest in the affairs of his neighbors. He has a marked sense of order, and I think the prettiest sight in the world is a squad of geese in snowy coats and waistcoats proceeding across a bit of grass. How solemn yet benign their appearance, how neatly their yellow webs touch the ground and how contentedly they waddle one behind the other!

There must be something kindly and something that arouses affection about a goose, for "goose" is never a term of reproach, but of liking. When you are called "goose," brave reader, it does not imply that you are lacking in intellect or that you waddle, but, on the contrary, it means that you are held in high favor; it may even imply that

you are approved as amusing in your somewhat elephantine way, though I can see that this is mixing figures. Of course an elephant could not be like a goose. Now, just imagine being adjoined indulgently. "Don't be a swan!" If you were, you certainly would feel much more like a goose than when you are asked not to be a goose. Who wants to be a swan, anyway?

The goose has been hardly treated by unthinking men, as when they say of such and such an one that "his geese are all swans," for it simply shows the old popular superstition that there is something particularly beautiful about swans, and that geese ought to be much flattered by being brought into their company. I have shown that the swan is not particularly beautiful nor particularly useful; whoever, save a royal English glutton of the sixteenth century, ever wished to eat a swan pie? But the goose, how gracefully and usefully does he not adapt himself to the noble art of the kitchen!

Again, in this popular phrase there lurks a great misunderstanding, for it contains an oblique thrust at faith, enthusiasm, and that hopefulness which makes the world go round. As well as I can recall, the editor has never reproved me for the unbridled optimism of this column, but I must say that it is better to think pretty well of a man or a thing than studiously to think poorly. Good women, good men, are in the vast majority, and go about their business and bless the world, whether they be counted geese or swans. I do not say that they are to be called geese or swans, but I do point out to you what I have pointed out once before, that affectionate, trusting playfulness never called anyone "swan," just as a mother will call her child "kitten," but she never calls him "giraffe" or "zebra." She knows too much for that. And besides, any strong-hearted child would resent being called a "swan"—no child would stand it for a moment.

J. H. S.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LAJCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
With the budget passed and taxation for the current financial year finally settled, the British public began to console themselves with the idea that no more unpleasant surprises awaited them. They have been rudely awakened by the fresh raid made upon their pockets by the post office. Penny postage tradition was last year shattered by the edict doubling the charge. The halfpenny post card was also doubled in price; but it preserved its relative position, being half the charge of the twopenny post. Next week if the postmaster prevails, the price of the post card will now be three halfpence, only a halfpenny less than the sealed letter.

The initial cost of inland printed paper not exceeding one ounce in weight, hitherto a halfpenny, will henceforth be a penny, and an odd halfpenny is added to the postage of foreign letters. London, accustomed to the Sabbath being undisturbed by the postman's knock, regards with equanimity the new arrangement whereby the ordinance is extended to the provinces. As it is estimated that this will mean the saving of £1,100,000 in the year it is the least objectionable of the new rules.

Naturally, the letter postage doubled the penny post card came into vastly extended use. The increased charge is the more bitterly resented. But it is no use kicking against the pricks, and by and by these fresh impositions, if authorized, will be uncomplainingly met. The fact that the post office, formerly the most profitable of government undertakings, has been working at a loss, showing a deficit of £3,500,000 on the year, makes it clear that something must be done to rectify the balance sheet.

Gladstone was the great patron of the halfpenny post card, doing more than anyone else to establish its common use. Even with the cares of Empire on his shoulders, he conducted his private correspondence with his own hand. The post card was not only cheap, but was the means of dispensing with an envelope. Arthur Balfour once told me that when he yielded to a request from an unknown correspondent for his autograph he always wrote it at the top of a sheet of paper. "You see," he said, "if I wrote it at the bottom, or in the middle of half a sheet of note paper my correspondent might use the blank space over the signature for a compromising note. Even with the aid of a penny stamp he might draw a check that would be honored on my undoubted signature."

For quite other reasons Gladstone, not knowing what he might have to say, always began to write at the top of a post card, with the result that he occasionally left a bare space. I cherish one example of this quaint practice. During the height of the bitter controversy round the first Home Rule Bill I wrote in a popular column of a Sunday newspaper an account of a passage of arms in the House of Commons between him and his former colleague, Chamberlain. Gladstone's post card ran thus: "Your brilliant Cross Bench article in the Observer errs only in the undue appreciation of the part played by its principal subject." This, written in a small, clear handwriting, made two lines and a half at the top of the post card, the remaining space being bare.

In matters relating to its procedure and domestic arrangements the House of Commons is stubbornly conservative. What served a long line of predecessors is good enough for the sitting house. A notable variation from this habit was the establishment some 50 years ago of the light on the clock tower which signifies that the House is sitting, its extinction notifying adjournment. To members the convenience of this institution is incalculable. The light is visible over a

large area of the residential quarter of London, including all the principal clubs. Members dining out with intention of returning for a possible division may at a glance learn whether the House is still sitting, often being saved a fruitless drive to Palace Yard.

The merit of the innovation is credited to Mr. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works, when the light first beamed from the clock tower. A member formerly connected with the Board of Works tells me that while that Minister officially authorized the setting up of the light, the idea originated with George Jacob Holyoake.

The story illustrates methods in government offices familiar to this day. As secretary to a member of Parliament, Holyoake shared the inconvenience attached to the uncertainty of the adjournment of the House. At that time, when it took place, of the three arms of the lamp lights in Palace Yard only the center one was left burning. Of course, members interested had to drive down to the gates of Palace Yard to ascertain the fact. Holyoake wrote to Lord John Manners, president of the Board of Works, suggesting a light in the clock tower. The letter was pigeon-holed and forgotten till Mr. Ayrton, succeeding to the office, and rummaging round, after his genial manner, discovered it, recognized its value, and earned the gratitude of contemporary and future members by forthwith giving it effect.

The withdrawal of Irish members



Reefing, off the Horn

from the parliamentary scene has eclipsed its gayety. No longer do Irish bulls roam at large through the Westminster china shop. The other day Mr. Devlin, sole remainder in the present House of the old type of Irish member, lapsed into the national habit. Commenting on the effect of the possibility of resignation of ministers if defeated on one of the supplementary estimates, a member interrupted with the remark, "The government would not go out." "Certainly not," Mr. Devlin asserted, "they would not go out on any vote. Let us with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, gently push them." The idea of pushing an inert mass by pulling it diverted the House, long unaccustomed to this form of entertainment.

Community Music Play

What seems to be rather a unique method of obtaining themes for music is told by Miss Bertha Remick, composer of the music of the Suffrage Pageant, Washington, District of Columbia. Miss Remick relates this to show also how quickly results can be obtained:

"Mondamin" was to be given under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service in Washington. Mrs. Glenna S. Tinnin was to direct the pantomime and dance, and I, the music. We decided that instead of an orchestral accompaniment we should have a chorus, and the singers were to be members of the Reform School for Colored Girls.

"Mrs. Tinnin and I went to the reform school one evening (both being strangers to the girls) and told them about the masque; its story, which was about American Indians and their celebration of a harvest festival; and how we wanted their help, not only to sing, but to give us some of the themes.

"That evening we gave them especially the mood of the tribes from the east, who were gay and dancing merrily, brought beads, feathers and arrows as their offerings to the god of the harvest. Then we asked the colored girls to sing a melody, or give a sound or beat a rhythm that would express this mood. They responded splendidly, each one making her own cry, noise or song.

"I, as the musician, listened and wrote down any themes that I could distinguish.

"One clapped a quick steady rhythm—eight-eight beats to a measure—two-four time. There was to be heard this cry: Re la, re la, re la, re la, etc. (as expressed in solfeggio syllables.)

"Then when they stopped for a moment I asked if any girl had sung a theme that she could repeat (for there were so many given at once that I could not distinguish the separate ones in the chorus of sound)—one girl sang the following sounds: sol, mi re go, la sol la st, sol mi—sol, mi do la, re la—etc. She used only the syllable la-la-la in singing it. Out of these three, the music for the eastern tribes was made.

"The remainder of the music was gotten in the same way; the colored girls giving a few more themes, and the war workers the rest.

"Of course, the latter were dancing and acting the story and it was easier for them. But the colored girls had no such help, and they, of the black race, gave to us, of the white race, music which expressed the spirit of the red race! It was true community work, or rather play in its largest sense."

"CAPE STIFF"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The celebration of Magellan's discovery, 400 years ago, of the sea route to the Pacific Ocean brings with it reflections on one or two of the ironies of history. Magellan's route, although it was the first to be discovered, was not destined to become the most general track of shipping between Atlantic and Pacific until more than three centuries had passed away. And yet the name of the real discoverer of the southernmost point of South America, a point whose name has been a familiar word to generations of seamen, is known to 10 people where that of Magellan is known to 10,000; while his right to the pioneer's honors has been challenged by many writers.

It was, as a matter of fact, Sir Francis Drake, during his famous voyage round the world, who accidentally proved the existence of open sea to the south of Tierra del Fuego, which had been thought until then to be an unbroken continent extending to the Antarctic Pole. After passing Magellan's Strait, his ships encountered the full force of the westerlies, and were swept far out of their course, probably well to the south of Cape Horn. But the first navigator who really made the southern passage was a Dutchman, Schouten. His ship, the

topsalis, reefed tackles were hauled out, and the watch spring aloft. The sail is frozen stiff as a board, and squalls of rain and hail continually drench the tolling men; but at last all is made fast, and the watch regain the deck, to find what shelter they can until the stormy voice of the mate calls them to some new task. At last, the skipper is obliged to leave the ship. To all the sail is got off her with the exception of lower topsails, and she lies head to wind, the seas pouring over her sloping decks, and the wind roaring through her rigging in a hundred different notes.

But with dawn the storm abates a trifle, and she is soon squared away before the wind; the yards are mast-headed to the strains of a deep-sea shanty, and the cook having now got his quenched galley ere a light again, a hot drink puts heart into the men. Away to port the frowning bulk of Cape Stiff is sighted over the waste of heaving waters, and an outward-bounder is beating to windward under reefed upper topsails. Far away gleams a huge iceberg, tall as a cathedral, and crowned with fantastic spires and minarets, and the sailor reflects with thankfulness that he is spared fog.

Many more days of Horn weather have yet to come, however, before Staten Island is passed, and the ship is at last fairly in the south Atlantic, soon to be rolling along again in the glorious trade weather, the storms of Cape Stiff now once more a memory.

WILLIAM EVANS, A CAMBRO-BRITON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Lamb, as all the world now knows, was sent to Christ's Hospital in 1783 by his father's friend and patron, Samuel Salt, whom he has commemorated in his enchanting essay on the Old Bencher of the Inner Temple. When he was about to leave school, Salt happened to say to Joseph Paley of the South Sea House and Lamb's Essay on Modern Gallantry that he had no idea what to do with the boy. "Give him the run of my counting house until something better turns up," was Paley's answer; and for three to twenty weeks, until a permanent berth was found for him in the East India House, Lamb exchanged "the abundant play-time and the frequently recurring vacations of school-days," as he says in the "Superannuated Man," for an eight or ten hours' day and half a guinea a week in the cashier's office of the South Sea House.

It is probable, as Mr. Lucas has suggested, that Lamb subsequently revisited his old quarters; his brother John was in the South Sea House at his life, and rose to the high position of accountant there, and indeed it seems hardly possible that Lamb's vivid and wonderful account should be wholly based upon the memories of 14. Be this as it may, it is certain that the rich characters of these "co-brethren of the quill," their antiquarian tastes, their letters and their music are recorded with gusto by their colleague, whose tributes to his lifelong comrades of the East India House are a lesser, milder vein. "Jokes and conundrums were their cheerfulness," and his farewell to them is taken in these expressive words: "Farewell Ch—, dry, sarcastic and friendly! Do—, mild, slow to move and gentlemanly! Pl—, officious to do, and to volunteer, good services!"

Which body, then, the clerks of the South Sea House or the East India, was the likelier to have kindled in Lamb that interest in Burton which had taken shape so early as 1800, when Coleridge, as Lamb tells Manning on March 18, was suggesting "for a first place the forgery of a supposed manuscript of Burton the anatomist of melancholy," for Dan Stuart of The Morning Post? Lamb was already steeped in Burton, as the "Fragments"—which were incontinently refused by Dan Stuart and were published with "John Woodvill" in the following year—testify in every word; and it is, perhaps, to this rejection of 1800, and to the indifference of the entries of 1801, that we owe the remark in Elia's "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," "What hapless stationer could dream of Burton ever becoming popular?" in connection with that "heartless sight"—a modern reprint of the "Anatomy," which Lamb called his "book of books."

But where, the reader may ask, does William Evans of the South Sea House come in? That question may be answered by asking another: How did Lamb come to know Burton at all? True, he finally possessed a copy of his works, now in the United States, as Mr. E. V. Lucas tells us; but that does not explain how he knew Mr. Burton well enough to imitate him to the life. But William Evans of the South Sea House possessed a copy of the "Anatomy," and William Evans was a friend of Lamb's. It is a poor thing, that copy of his, with its stains and the crowning loss of its title page; and it is not even an early edition, only a sixth, of 1651, but it bears the signature, "William Evans, South Sea House," and Lamb loved Evans with his whole generous heart.

Reread, the paragraph devoted to him in the First Essay of Elia, and you will love him also, and laugh, with Lamb, at the kindly, erratic bachelor cashier, "one Evans, a Cambro-Briton." We see him with his frizzed and powdered hair, making up his cash with tremulous fingers, as if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; we see his trustful visage clearing up a little over his roast geck of real at Anderson's at 2, and attaining the meridian of its animation when evening brought on the hour of visiting, and he could chirp and expand over a muffin and give vent to all his love and legends of old London.

Lamb knew his Burton then, and the East India House—or the part of it which he knew best—did not run

to lofty literature, but was content with milder jocularities. The clerks of the South Sea House were learned, gentle, men of letters and traditions; and one of them—he whom Lamb commemorates in echoing Burtonian phrases—owned a Burton, now in the present writer's hands. Was it not then to William Evans of the South Sea House that Lamb owed his introduction to his beloved Burton? And is it not peculiarly appropriate that in this year of the tercentenary of Burton's great work, we should be able to trace Lamb's knowledge to its source, and credit William Evans with that introduction and with Evans' signature to guide us, interpreting the Burtonian terms of Lamb's eulogy of Evans in the light of a tribute paid long afterward to the man who had opened to Elia the pages of his "book of books"?

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

That a ray of light exerts a minute but measurable pressure on any surface on which it falls is now admitted by most physicists. It was shown by Maxwell that theory requires the existence of such a pressure, and it has been detected experimentally by several investigators, among whom the Americans, Nichols and Hall, are conspicuous.

In England additional work by Poynting and Barlow has added to our knowledge of this interesting phenomenon. They have shown that, just as a sound is altered in apparent pitch if the source and the ear are in relative motion, so the pressure of light is altered in like case. The alteration of pitch is known as the "Doppler effect," after its discoverer, and Poynting gives the similar alteration of light pressure the same name, calling it the "Doppler emission effect" when the source is moving, and the "Doppler reception effect" when the receiving body is in motion.

In considering the consequence of light pressure, it is necessary to know the temperature of a body exposed to the sun's radiation. It can be shown that a small black particle, at the distance of the earth from the sun, has about the mean temperature of the earth's surface, say 300 degrees absolute temperature, and that the temperature of the sun is about twenty times as high, say 6000 degrees absolute temperature.

The direct pressure of sunlight is virtually lessening of the sun's gravitation pull. On bodies of large size this is negligible; on the earth it is only about a forty-billionth of the sun's pull, but the ratio increases as the diameter decreases, and a particle one forty-billionth of the earth's diameter and of the same density would be pushed back as much as it is pulled in if the law held good down to such a size. If the radiating body is diminished, the ratio of gravitation pull to light push is similarly diminished, and it can be shown that two bodies of the temperature of the earth's surface and the earth's mean density would neither attract nor repel each other, if their diameter was about one inch. The consequence of this on a swarm of meteorites is obvious. It is probable that this balancing of gravitation and light pressure must be taken into account of the motion of particles supposed to constitute Saturn's rings.

When we consider the motion of a small particle round the sun, we have, first, the direct pressure lessening gravitation. If it has density equal to that of the earth and diameter one-thousandth of an inch, the lessened pull at the distance of the earth will imply a lengthening of the year by nearly two days.

Motion Pictures to Save Birds

There are now 120,000 enthusiastic Australian members of the Gould League of Bird Lovers, which has branches throughout the Commonwealth. One way of educating young Australians to care for the native birds is by the use of special motion pictures and by united gatherings of the Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia and the Children's New South Wales Gould League. The purpose of the society and the league is to obtain uniform laws for the protection of animals and birds, and to cultivate that sound public opinion which is more effective than any law.

AT THE RACES WITH THE REPORTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All of us are working here just now, but yesterday we played, too. I am speaking of newspapermen. Here means the telegraph office in New London. Work consists of a score of ticking instruments and twice that number of men sweltering over copy. I have surcease sufficient to write this, because I wrote half my news story on the observation car between races; now the operator has all of it, and though I am entitled to seek lunch somewhere outside, I sit here and play.

If you are still reading, it is no more than fair to inform you that the races mean the annual Harvard-Yale regatta on the Thames River. Two of what my less gifted confreres are likely, if you don't check them with scorn, to call "grueling contests" have already been held. But you have read all about the news of these races in its proper place. At least, I know I wired it in. I'm hoping it was used.

Even if it wasn't, I shouldn't say this trip had been wasted. To prove this, I have a ruined suit of clothes and a gentlemanly jealous of my prowess at pitching horseshoes. You see, the day before the big race we have some time to ourselves at Red Top and Gales Ferry, which, you should know, are the Harvard and Yale headquarters up the river.

Now a dozen newspapermen set loose on the bank of a river with work a few hours away are so many children. When we saw the two stakes and the horseshoes, challenges filled the air. Within less than an hour it takes to brag about it, my partner, the name of whose foolish newspaper custom denies me the pleasure of mentioning, and I had defeated another clever newspaperman and an excellent news photographer. There is not space enough to relate the details of contests through which I won the individual championship. Their relation would only arouse controversy, because my original partner developed curious ideas about his own prowess. It may be said that all his claims to superiority as a horseshoe pitcher remain unproved. I only regret that he who was so good a partner developed into so self-conscious a rival.

There was less chance for individual honors in the play that ruined the suit. This was at Gales Ferry; the horseshoes were at Red Top. On the walk over there was, to be sure, a dispute as to who could walk the largest number of rails consecutively. I walked 11 before a thoughtless breeze unsettled my hat and me. The Man Who Writes Really Funny Stuff claims to have held his balance for 30 or 40 rails. I do not know. My 11 was a long distance. There are, if you didn't realize it, 16 ties to each rail. Thus I walked the rail for 176 ties, a feat sufficiently praiseworthy to make whatever the Funny Man did of little importance.

At Yale headquarters, while the visitors looked on, we played the old-time game of rounders, with a fat, soft and loose ball and a spindly bat. Home plate was near the wall overlooking the boathouse, first base was a cellar door, and left field was my favorite position, for its vital point was a restful running board of an automobile.

We did not know, of course, when it began to rain, nor care much. Why I did not hide my straw hat under my discarded coat is a mystery to me. By such precaution only the suit would have been ruined. Now the hat, as well as the suit, sags.

We did work, finally; riding up and down on the observation train. And I could tell you secrets about that, too. Remember such lines as "Harvard increased her stroke to 32?" Strokes are things which the press car guesses at. My guess is good as the next man's—most assuredly better than the disputatious person who believes himself to be my superior in horseshoe hurling. In fact, nearly all so-called "expert opinion" about these races is further example of the uses of imagination.

Just now the score of telegraph senders are rattling out miles of copy, with an expert statement every few feet. And you never saw a busier crowd of men. Yet when we get a chance to play we play hard.

It occurs to me now that our work is really play to us. And I know that game of rounders was more like work than anything I've done for years.



The Call of the Luring Surf

Restful beaches and sparkling waters are calling as Summer lifts the curtain on another vacation season. Surely you will be needing something in bathing apparel. Art in dress has touched bathing attire and one may be costumed at the beach in as good taste as in one's home. Bathing and swimming suits in wool jersey, silk and satin; beach costumes in satin and silk; beautiful beach capes and endless styles in caps, sashes, shoes and sandals.

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FINANCIAL AID FOR ARMENIA IS URGED

Special Envoy to United States Declares Small Nation Would Take Mandate If America Will Agree to Give Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — If promise of necessary financial assistance can be obtained for Armenia from the United States, it will be an incentive to one of the small European powers to undertake the mandate of Armenia and pave the way to prosperity and peace, declared Gabriel Noradounghian, special envoy of the Armenian national delegation in Paris to the United States. The speaker, who has presented the case and cases of his country to President Warren G. Harding, was given a reception by the Armenian National Union of America, and received cordial welcome from the city and the Commonwealth.

"Up to the present moment the general opinion has been that there are many difficulties in solving the Armenian question," he said. "Considering the problem as a whole, it would not be wide of the mark to say that the question can be solved easily and peacefully. What is required at the present moment is financial aid and political support to settle once and for all the question of Armenia and give her opportunity for starting life afresh."

Pointing out that the Treaty of Sevres has recognized Armenian independence, and that the President of the United States traced the boundaries of the nation, Mr. Noradounghian declared that his people do not require military aid. He asserted that peaceful settlement is possible, and that the "necessary financial assistance from this country will induce one of the small European powers to undertake the mandate of Armenia and thus help reestablish the scattered people in their homes and enable them to till their land and rebuild their ruined houses."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, suffrage leader and worker for Armenia, presided at the meeting and sounded the note of the addresses, declaring that "Armenia has suffered more in proportion than any other nation in the world." Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Arthur D. Hill, counsel for the City of Boston, greeted the guest and expressed hope that Armenia is looking ahead to prosperity. Augustus P. Loring of the state branch of the Near East relief work, pointed out that the work of relief is only temporary and can have no real result in restoring stability until the political security of Armenia is restored.

WISCONSIN ANTI-BAR LAW TO BE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Under the new state prohibition law, the bar is taboo in Wisconsin. Every one must be removed by August 1. Fred G. Smith, proprietor of the Plankinton Arcade, will test the constitutionality of the law. "I will spend \$10,000 to see if this measure will meet the approval of the highest court," said Mr. Smith. "My bar cost me \$40,000. I have complied with the law, and will not have my fixtures torn out without a legal battle. I am willing to stop selling one-half per cent beer, but I will not stop in front of the bar and turn it into a lunch counter, but the bar and my booths, with their expensive upholstery, must remain."

The city attorney's office has ruled that all bars will have to be torn out, as the new law plainly forbids a bartender on one side and a customer on the other. The brewery interests are to call a meeting of interested parties to finance a legal attack on the act.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL TO BE PUSHED AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The soldiers' bonus bill, which Congress chooses to call "adjusted compensation," was made the unfinished business of the Senate yesterday, after a prolonged parliamentary wrangle over its legislative status.

Debate on the bill, whose compensation features are not to be made effective until July 1, 1923, will be initiated in the Senate today. Under agreement already reached the measure will then be open to committee amendments.

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, objected to laying aside the "maternity" bill, which has been given privileged status, but the Vice-President ruled that the motion of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, to take up the soldiers' bonus bill, was in order. The motion was adopted, 46 to 4.

REDUCTION IN WHEAT FREIGHT RATES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — Gov. Henry Allen and the Public Utilities Commission, acting for the wheat growers of Kansas, have filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint asking for an emergency reduction in the freight rates on wheat, hay and other farm products just starting to market. Wheat is selling now at 125 per cent of the 1913 levels while freight rates are 168 per cent. This

disparity is held to entitle the farmers to an adjustment to practically the same levels. Unless the rates are granted the wheat will be out of the hands of the farmers in the course of a few months, and, when the adjustment comes, the speculators, traders and mill men will get the benefit instead of the farmer, who has been hardest hit by the downward price trend.

BUILDING REVIVAL DEPENDS ON LABOR

New York Builder Says Lower Wages and Increased Production Are Essentials in Ending Present High Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Lower wages and increased production on the part of labor in the building trades are essential if sufficient multi-family houses to fill New York's needs are to be erected, according to Allan Robinson, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company. The cost of building is at present so great that it is impossible to put up tenements to rent to people of moderate means, he says in his annual report. Admitting the contention of labor that if it cannot afford to rent at the present wage, it could not afford to rent at a lower wage, Mr. Robinson insists that the greater the number of houses produced the greater will be the fall in rents. There is a very large market for the \$3500 house in particular, and if building costs could be proportioned to the price of such a house, so many would be produced that rents throughout the entire city would fall, and labor would benefit along with the community, he believes.

Basing his opinion on his own experience in apartment house building last year, Mr. Robinson believes that a large proportion of New York's rent increases are directly due to the high wages and low productivity of the building trade workers. As to the falling off in efficiency, which he estimates at 50 per cent, he cites the case of bricklayers who used to lay from 1500 to 2000 bricks daily, but who decreased that rate by from 600 to 1000 bricks, last summer. With other trades showing similar reduction of efficiency, builders found that the cost of finished structures amounted to 2 1/2 times what they would have cost in 1914.

One large industrial concern which considered putting up several million dollars' worth of "walk-up" tenements for housing its employees, got an estimate of cost from a large construction company, in May, 1920, of 63 cents a cubic foot. The pre-war cost was less than 20 cents a cubic foot.

Mr. Robinson thinks that the rent laws may have something to do with retarding building. Prospective builders, he says, do not like to think that if they put up buildings at a high cost this year they may, in a year or two, have to face the competition of buildings erected at a much lower cost. This he considers the chief reason for the nonerection of new multi-family houses, but as a strong contributory reason he points to the law which, he claims, prevents landlords from selecting their own tenants and giving them guarantees concerning the sort of neighbors they shall have. He urges amendment of the present rent laws in the interest of more building.

His company, Mr. Robinson says, has increased its rents in Manhattan 46 per cent, which has been sufficient to pay all expenses and dividends of 4 1/2 per cent on its stock. It has been obliged to find ways of curtailing operating expenses which, when times are more normal, will enable the company, he is convinced, to offer more advantageous terms to tenants.

DRY LAW FORCE IN NORTHWEST LARGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — Enforcement of the national liquor laws will become more strict in the northwest from now on, declares Emerson E. Hunt, formerly superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota, recently appointed supervising federal prohibition agent for the northwest. The northwest division enforcement headquarters was ordered in May to grant 35 operatives leaves of absence, due to lack of funds to run the department, and the force left was not adequate. Mr. Hunt has received authorization to reemploy 21 of the agents laid off and believes he will be given permission to obtain 60 more men.

MORE OPEN SHOPS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York — That their business will hereafter be conducted on an open-shop basis has been announced by about 25 master builders here and eight contractors in Troy. This announcement followed a report that the Carpenters and Painters Union had refused to accept a reduction of wages and to work with non-union men. Failure of union men to accept terms offered by the employers led them to offer work to non-union men.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES REINSTATED

CHICAGO, Illinois — Postmaster-General Hays has signed an order directing the reinstatement of 10 of the 11 postal union leaders who were dismissed from the Chicago post-office a year ago by A. S. Burleson, former postmaster-general, because of their union activities.

ALASKA PROTESTS SHIPPING CLAUSE

Supreme Court to Determine Whether Marine Act May Prohibit Coastwise Trade to Alaska in Foreign Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska — The Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to determine the constitutionality of the so-called "Alaska clause" in Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, commonly known as the "Jones Shipping Bill," which prohibits the shipping of merchandise in foreign bottoms between points in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws and provides that this shall not apply to any part of continental United States except Alaska.

Many Alaskans believe that this discrimination against Alaska is unjust and in conflict with that part of the Constitution of the United States which states that "no preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." The Juneau Commercial Association became actively interested and recently arranged to have one of its members make a small shipment of merchandise from an eastern state to Vancouver and thence to Juneau by a Canadian steamer.

Under authority granted at the last session of the territorial Legislature, and with the approval of the Governor, secretary, and treasurer of the Territory, a test case was brought by the Attorney-General of the Territory, to restrain the Collector of Customs of Alaska from confiscating such shipment and to enjoin forever the enforcement of the Alaska clause.

The judge of the district court for the first division of Alaska sustained a demurrer to the complaint and dismissed the action, holding that "while Alaska has been incorporated and is a part of the United States and the Constitution is in full force here, that fact does not change Alaska from being a territory into a state, nor render applicable to Alaska those provisions of the Constitution which have to do only with the states." Continuing, the court held that Congress has the power, if it chooses to exercise it, absolutely to close not only the port of Juneau but all ports of Alaska and to prohibit all commerce with Alaskan ports, and also has the power to prescribe that such commerce shall be by means of vessels of American ownership and registry.

Development Hindered
An appeal has been made to the Supreme Court from the decision of the district court. It is claimed that the Alaska clause, in cutting off the Canadian steamers from carrying freight to and from Alaska, by way of Prince Rupert and Vancouver, leaves Alaskan shippers at the mercy of the two American lines running from Seattle, whose high rates are one of the principal obstacles in the way of Alaska's development.

Should the Supreme Court decide that the Alaska clause is unconstitutional, much of the merchandise coming from the eastern states to Alaska will undoubtedly be shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, to Prince Rupert and from there by Canadian steamer; and large shipments of fish will be made by the same route, resulting in a saving of two days' time and in freight charges.

MINE OPERATION UNDER INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — The Kansas Industrial Court is conducting an important investigation into the causes for the coal mines of the State not being operated with reasonable continuity. The court, in its previous investigations of the mining industry, developed some interesting facts about the coal mine operation. W. L. A. Johnson, arbitrator for the coal operators, submitted a statement to the court showing that the mines actually worked less than one-half time during 1919 and only about two-thirds time during 1920. In 1919 the miners worked an average of 141 days and in 1920 they worked 202 days. The average working time is 312 days.

In his statement to the court Mr. Johnson showed that the average working month is 26.1 days, but the miners were employed only 17.75 days of each month.

The miners and the operators have a contract which provides that the

operators may take a dollar from the pay checks of all miners who refuse to go to work when the mine whistle calls them. But the court has found that there is no penalty attached to the operators when the miners go to the mines and the operator decides not to operate that day and the miner returns home without working.

"This looks to us like a rather one-sided contract that lacks mutual-ity," said Baxter D. McClain, attorney for the court. "It also appears that there is a great deal of wasted time in the coal districts and we are going to try to prevent as much of this as possible. It does not seem right that an essential industry as coal mining should be closed down fully one-third of the time throughout the year."

CLOTHING MAKERS STAND BY PLEDGE

Denial Is Made by Amalgamated Official That Agreement Is Unsatisfactory—He Says Industry Is Stabilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Recently published reports that the agreement between clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, resulting in a return to work after a 25-weeks lockout, was proving unsatisfactory, were branded by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, as false and malicious. The agreement, he said, was most satisfactory.

"There seems to be a campaign on, not only to misinform the public about the Amalgamated, but also to make it appear that New York has not succeeded in effecting a stable settlement in its clothing industry, which I most emphatically deny," said Mr. Hillman to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "To make the public believe that conditions are unstable would hurt the industry, in addition to being untrue. The fact is that under the new agreement, which, as I said, is proving most satisfactory, production standards were mutually agreed upon, and so far not a single case involving production standards has been referred to the impartial chairman of the board of arbitration. This shows that there is a real spirit of cooperation between employers and employees. Also it is generally recognized that New York is today, economically, on a fair basis of competition with other markets, and that peaceful relations prevail between employers and employees throughout the industry. Even some of the manufacturers who persisted in their refusal to deal with the union and followed William A. Bandler of the Clothing Trade Association, are settling with us."

"The superficial purpose of these attacks seems to be to get the United States Senate to waste its time and money investigating the industry. I am inclined to think that the whole campaign is a put-up job. It is not based upon facts, but is an unscrupulous and vicious attack, not only upon our organization, but upon the industry."

The charge that the Amalgamated was raising a \$5,000,000 fund to finance a still greater struggle next year was also branded as false. "The truth is," said Mr. Hillman, "that the executive committee of the Amalgamated is going to recommend to the entire membership of the organization that it establish a reserve fund of \$2,000,000 to be used for any emergencies that may arise. A widespread condition of unemployment might perhaps be the greatest. But nothing has been decided as to this. The resolution has not even been sent out to the membership and will not be for some time. When it is acted upon it will require a two-thirds majority to put it into effect. As to assessments, that is a matter which would be left mostly to local people."

"The situation in the New York clothing industry is so peaceful today that for the first time in six years I am going to take a vacation," concluded Mr. Hillman. "In about two weeks I am going abroad for a two months' holiday, although I shall devote some time to a study of labor conditions in other countries."

BARMORE CASE SET FOR AUGUST 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Taking of testimony in the appeal of Mrs. Jennie Barmore of this city, alleged "typhoid carrier," to the Supreme Court of Illinois, for release from the custody of John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner of Chicago, by whom she claims to be illegally quarantined, is to begin on August 1 before Sidney Peggack, master in chancery of Cook County. The case probably will go before the Supreme Court in October.

RAILWAY DEFICITS DUE TO HIGH WAGES

President of the Southern Pacific Railway Blames Increases Granted in the War for the Present Financial Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — "The malady began on January 1, 1917, when the Adamson law took effect on American railroads, placing their costs for wages on an arbitrary and artificial basis of eight hours a day for calculating the pay of engineers and trainmen. By this one step the labor costs for operation of the railroads were increased in 1917 by \$271,000,000, and this includes only those railroads that had a gross earning of \$1,000,000 or more in the year, usually known as class one roads," said Mr. William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in reply to his own question, "What is the malady and its progress in the transportation agencies, and what remains to be done to restore them to satisfactory vigor?" He spoke before the recent National Association of Credit Men on "Transportation as a Factor in Business."

"The increases alone in labor costs within the four years ended January 31, 1920," said Mr. Sproule, "reach the prodigious sum of \$2,230,000,000 above 1916. This increase is almost the same amount the railroads paid for all of their operating expenses in 1916. Comparing again 1916 with 1920, the cost of wages, fuel and other expenses rose so that in 1920 the total increase in operating expenses was \$3,411,000,000, while the revenues taken into the box office in 1920 increased by \$2,574,000,000 leaving the railroads for the year nearly \$837,000,000 to the bad."

Taxes Increased

"The taxes of the railroads went on," continued Mr. Sproule. "In taxes they had to pay \$141,000,000 in 1920 in excess of 1916. So the roads were in fact \$278,000,000 worse off at the end of the year, in the beginning, and \$978,000,000 is not very far from \$1,000,000,000."

"What was the result of all this? The railroads earned in 1920 not quite 72 per cent more than in 1916, but their operating expenses were nearly 142 per cent more, with the result that the net operating income in 1920 which could be applied to interest or any other corporate purposes of the railroads, was only \$62,000,000, a decline of 94 per cent."

"The Transportation Act of 1920 now in effect, is the first serious effort of the federal government to coordinate its activities in a constructive way with reference to the railroads," Mr. Sproule remarked later. "It provides coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Labor Board; provides means for coordination as to the activities of the parcels post and of the express traffic, to the end that the public may be well served by each; it endeavors to coordinate the revenues of the carriers between the so-called weak roads and the so-called strong roads upon a basis which remains academic because instead of earning 1-2 per cent the roads are earning less than half."

Reduction of Rates

While the competitors of railways, the waterways and the highways, were left free from strict regulation, Mr. Sproule said, it was unfair to regulate strictly the railways. "Further, I believe, you will concede it proper that the railroads should urge that, as in the nature of things, transportation by water is cheaper than rail, because open waterways cost nothing to maintain, the railroads should be permitted to meet that competition free from rigid interpretation, provided they do carry the competitive business at rates not below the reasonable cost of transporting it, and on a basis that does not discriminate unfairly or unreasonably against other traffic, but which does recognize the controlling force of the water competition on the rates obtainable."

"Finally, I have heard murmurs of one question in your mind, namely, will railroad rates be reduced? The answer is, they cannot be reduced materially until the railroads have the revenue necessary to sustain them by increased earnings from the transport-

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HUNDREDS OF SMUGGLERS TAKEN

Federal Authorities Round Up a Large Number in California—Fines of Over \$16,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California — The progress of the federal authorities in rounding up the smugglers who have been operating from the Mexican boundary line north in the last year, is shown in the annual report of Alfred Burnett, immigration inspector in charge.

Smuggling has been much lessened through the activities of the immigration inspectors, by the incarceration of a number of the leaders of the gangs operating as far north as Seattle, Washington. Many well known smuggling outfits have been broken up and their leaders are now behind the walls of the federal prison on McNeil Island. The smugglers were a polygot crowd, made up of Americans, Greeks, Italians, Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, English, Japanese, Chinese, and the colored contraband—Chinese covered with burnt cork to deceive the inspectors. More than 500 persons, for the most part Chinese and Japanese, have been held for deportation warrants. More than 70 smugglers have been captured and of this number 46 were convicted. There are still 20 cases pending. Fines assessed and collected were \$16,000, and bonds amounting to \$10,000 were forfeited.

In a number of instances, whisky has been found in the machines occupied by the fugitives, and in all such cases the automobiles were libeled by the government.

WOMEN TO VOTE ON JURY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska — The women of Alaska will be asked at the spring election in 1922 to express their wishes as to serving on juries. At the last session of the territorial Legislature an effort was made to pass a law permitting women to sit on juries, but it was decided that this might be a hardship and burden to them and that they should not be asked to assume such responsibility unless they desired to do so. Accordingly, a measure was passed submitting the question to them at the next election, and asking that in case a majority favored women jurors the next Legislature pass a law permitting them to serve on juries. The Governor vetoed the measure, for the reason that he considered it class legislation — only women electors voting on the question — and that one Legislature had not the power or right to dictate to its successor what it should do. The bill was passed over his veto.

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UNITED STATES AN INDUSTRIAL NATION

In Order to Dispose of Surplus Products, Says Foreign Trade Council Official, a Merchant Marine Is Absolute Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—“The United States has ceased to be preponderantly an agricultural nation, as in the days when Alexander Hamilton wrote his report on manufactures, and has now become preponderantly an industrial nation; for that reason a merchant marine has become an absolute necessity,” said O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

“The industrial establishments of this country have now become so great that they are capable of producing much more than is needed or can be used for domestic consumption. It is, therefore, necessary to sell the surplus to other countries, to engage in foreign trade; otherwise we shall have unemployment conditions similar to those in 1914, and to some extent, in the present. Unemployment means bread lines, soup kitchens and all sorts of destitution. But we cannot sell our industrial surplus without ships, that is evident.

“The present situation reminds me of Kipling's ‘My Father's Chair,’ which begins:

“There are four good legs to my Father's chair,
Finds and people and Lords and crown,
So sit on all of ‘em fair and square,
And that's the reason it doesn't fall down.”

Foreign Trade Requirements

“A foreign trade organization has at least four legs. These are production, transportation, communication and finance. We understand the service that inland domestic transportation gives, but what we do not seem to comprehend nationally is that foreign trade does the same service and does it a little better, from a certain point of view. Foreign trade has exactly the same beneficial effect that a widespread domestic trade has. A country that finds it necessary to use the ships and the banking and communication facilities of other countries does not get the same service it could have were such facilities in its own hands.

“If we are going to make the most of our plant capacity today, we must sell a substantial part of its products abroad. If we are going to assure our labor, industry and capital constant growth to foreign markets, we must have means of transportation and communication and also facilities for financing them. Transportation in this case means ships.

New Policy Necessary

“That a ship must return as well as go out, is axiomatic. At least half of the voyaging of our ships, and in actual practice probably considerably more, should be to foreign ports, and without return cargoes, which are foreign commerce, they could not operate profitably, especially in times of close competition. In Alexander Hamilton's time we had to assure ourselves of access to foreign markets of supply. Now we must have access to foreign markets of demand as well. We needed manufactures from abroad then and sold chiefly raw materials. Now we need chiefly raw materials and sell chiefly manufactured articles, including wholly or partly manufactured foodstuffs. Our policy and equipment for trade must fit the colossal industrial establishment we have built up.

“If the American people will stop to realize what it was that happened to us in 1914, they will realize why we need a merchant marine. Every one remembers the distress in this country immediately following the outbreak of the war. What caused it? The sudden and nearly complete stoppage of our foreign trade. That stoppage was caused by the fact that we had no ships to carry our commerce abroad. The foreign ships on which we had relied were taken out of our service by the warring nations which owned them and there was great distress in the United States until the situation could be readjusted.

“The outstanding fact that we must face today is that we have become an industrial nation and that we must dispose of our surplus products at foreign markets. We do that we must have a merchant marine.”

BERKELEY'S SHARE OF FARM LOAN TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The federal farm loan apportionment of \$2,700,000 to the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Berkeley has already been taken up by farmers and 19 times that amount could be used, according to William D. Ellis, president of the institution.

A wrong impression has been given to farmers by the publication of erroneous statements that \$40,000,000 had been allotted; many farmers have been led to believe that the bank has been given another apportionment, and applications have continued to come in. This sum of \$40,000,000 is the total amount to be distributed by the 12 federal land banks throughout the country.

“Although we have many applications for loans,” said Mr. Ellis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, “the farmers in California are better off than in any other state in the Union. The rain growers got a 50 per cent increase last year over the previous year, and they

will get more this year. Wine-grape growers are receiving more than ever before. The grain growers were hit very hard, as were the sheep men, and the rice growers lost heavily. Fruit men have a pretty good year ahead of them; the canneries will put up about half of their last year's pack.”

VALUE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES URGED

Mississippi State Librarian Says That the School Is the Best Place to Develop a Desire for Literature of Genuine Merit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—“Our educational forces are now awakening to the necessity of the library as an adjunct to our educational system and are getting a larger vision of the practical and cultural value of a good library for daily use in every school,” said Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian at Jackson, Mississippi, in an address recently made to the American Library Association on the library situation in her own State.

“We have all felt the wave of social unrest that has swept the world in the last few years,” said Mrs. Marshall. “In the midst of labor troubles, political strife and international chaos, we as librarians must set ourselves to the task of educating the masses through the medium of the free public library.”

“And nowhere can we find a point of contact so vital as in the consolidated rural school, the county agricultural high school or the small town public school. In the main, the small town is composed of country folk who have moved to town to gain better material surroundings, and better educational advantages for their children. The library problem for them is much the same as for their country neighbors, with the advantage of centralized effort in favor of the small town community. We may wonder why in some parts of our country 80 to 75 per cent of the rural population has drifted to the cities. There are many causes contributing to that end: The lure of the job that supplies ready money, and looks so easy at a distance; the craving for human companionship by the isolated country dweller; and the mental thirst to know, to understand something of the great world of humanity.

“The love for good books formed through use of an adequate school library would do much to render the people of these communities happy and content. Knowledge of the varied resources that lie all around them, awaiting development, would impel many to remain, to discover themselves, and the possibilities of their country side. Every community needs a library not only for information, but also for inspiration and recreation. And who needs recreation and inspiration more than the rural communities with their isolated work and long hours of toil?

“The great number of children passing through the public schools fail to develop resources within themselves to supply the long intervals when mind and body are not occupied with regular work. Observe the crowds at the motion pictures, on the streets, or at amusement parks, with the bored attitude of simply killing time.

“Good public and school libraries inculcating a taste for wholesome reading would go far to remedy this unhappy condition, this reckless waste of time and energy. The school is the place best fitted to develop a desire for good literature, under guidance of the wise teacher and capable librarian.

“The 1920 session of the Legislature passed a law giving each county with an assessed valuation of \$18,000,000, the authority to establish and maintain a county library. The State Board of Education has raised the standard requirement for entrance to the state colleges. It has also adopted a fixed minimum standard for libraries in affiliated high schools. No high school can now be affiliated with our state colleges unless it maintains this standard. The result is, that a widespread interest has been awakened in library work throughout the State.”

ROALD AMUNDSEN IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Washington—Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole and seeker of the North Pole, arrived here on Sunday from Nome, Alaska, where he appeared in the middle of June after leaving his schooner, the Maud, at Cape Serge, disabled by a broken propeller. Captain Amundsen said he still considered entirely feasible his project of drifting across the North Pole with the current which he believes flows from Greenland to Siberia. He expects to remain in this country a year, he explained, before proceeding with his voyage.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN LIMA

LIMA, Peru—Police officials have arrested several more persons in connection with the fire which on Sunday swept the northwest wing of the government house. The chief of police declared that his inquiries indicated that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that bombs either had been planted or thrown into the presidential suite.

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LABOR CONVENTION ACTS CRITICIZED

Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Says Proceedings Were Reactionary and Steam Roller Was Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the recent Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor was cast in the same mold as previous federation conventions and “fattened by the same steam roller,” is declared by Benjamin Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in an editorial in Advance. Mr. Schlossberg's opinion that the federation is reactionary contrasts with the opinion of Benjamin Schlossberger, president of the International Garment Workers Union, that the federation is making progress.

Adoption of the resolution favoring government ownership of railroads and basic industries was the only sign of encouragement received by Mr. Schlossberg; it was hopeful, in that it indicated a realization of the evils of private ownership and exploitation of the national industries.

“Cringing Policy”

And yet Mr. Schlossberg thinks the resolution also indicates the hopelessness of the federation movement. How is the resolution to be put into effect? Industrially or politically? The structure and spirit of the federation make industrial action impossible. Independent political action of the organized workers would violate one of the federation principles.

“The only other course,” says Mr. Schlossberg, “is knocking at the back doors of capitalist political charity. The sad history of the federation is sufficient proof of the futility and disgrace of that cringing policy.”

The federation's attack on the Russian Soviet Government, Mr. Schlossberg said, was made only to please the powers that be. The civic federation, he believes, “whose sole cause of existence is its efforts to administer amnesties to the American Labor movement, is so sacred that Samuel Gompers is one of its officers; but the Russian Republic, at the other end of the world, is denounced as an enemy of Labor. And that action was taken at the very time that the convention decided to stay aloof from the Labor movements of the world. The federation believes in America for Americans, but not in Russia for Russians.”

By not favoring the resolution for a referendum on war, Mr. Schlossberg said that the federation favors “wars being forced upon the people by a capitalist clique.”

Action Against Immigration

Of the decision against the election of federation officers by referendum vote of rank and file, Mr. Schlossberg says: “Gompers and Morrison would probably pull through this time, but a referendum would open the floods of discussion which would ultimately overwhelm and drown Gompersism.”

The unanimous action against immigration and the hostile attitude toward Negro and woman labor, Mr. Schlossberg calls blots that can never be wiped out. Of the election:

“Gompers' triumph was not an unmitigated affair. He had everything in his favor: 40 years of almost uninterrupted service, high prestige among the powers that have possession of the organization machinery, and last, but not least, Hearst's campaign against him, which Gompers cleverly exploited to his own advantage. With all that, Lewis polled almost a third of the total vote. Gompers was expected to win, but was not expected to lose so many votes. The Labor movement is not in any way affected by Gompers' victory over the younger politician. The Denver convention was simply new proof of the fact that the federation is safe for stagnation and reaction.”

TAMMANY SOCIETY FOR DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Tammany Society here has adopted a disarmament resolution requesting the United States to announce its purpose that so long as military forces are established anywhere “we will meet them absolutely by greater forces on land or sea, while at the same time we will gladly join in universal disarmament of all military establishments.”

The society urges that the President be authorized to reduce the army and navy as rapidly as other countries reduce their military establishments, and to continue the reduction until no greater armed forces remain in the

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NEW YORK

world than may be necessary for maintaining domestic peace in each country.

As a further decisive step toward disarmament, the society believes that the country should aid by every means in its power countries devastated or injured by war to restore their economic efficiency, but that “we should refuse aid to any country that gives one dollar of its own treasure to war preparations for war, while at the same time requiring from it payment of all money that may have been advanced to it by this country.”

FARM PROBLEM SOLUTION SOUGHT

Maine Governor Says Electricity Will Have Bearing on Future of Agriculture in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—“One of the problems of the State of Maine is that of its farms,” says Governor Baxter. “When I took up the census and saw that there were 11,778 fewer farms in Maine in 1920 than in 1910 I was amazed. This means that approximately 100 farms a month were being abandoned in the State.

“What can we do to remedy this condition? What steps can be taken to reclaim and repeople lands which are now being neglected? Perhaps the question of taxation affects the farms as much as any other question. We should plan to aid the farmer in attaining the enjoyment and conveniences that are so easily obtained by men and women in our larger centers. This can only be done by making accessible to them the use of modern inventions, and our water power, if developed, will place them in a position to use in their work the advantages of electricity, eliminating the drudgery and long hours now necessary to the farmers' success.

“I believe that electricity will have a very important bearing upon the question of farm life in Maine. I own a farm just out of the city of Portland. I have lived on it in summer for 35 years and for 29 years we stumbled around in the dark, using the old-fashioned lamps, morning and night, lived in the house without modern conveniences and without enjoying any of those appliances eliminating drudgery made possible for the farmer today. Today on the modern farm, made modern by the use of electricity, wood is cut, water is pumped and in many instances cows are milked by the use of electricity.”

REAL AMERICANISM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—“Any man or woman five years in this country who has not declared his or her intention of becoming an American should be deported,” said the Rev. Frederick A. MacDonald, connected with the Rainbow and Yankee divisions as a chaplain, in an address here on the Fourth of July. “The fundamental evil in this country today is the lack of sufficiently general appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. We have native and naturalized Americans, who too long have thought of American citizenship in terms of privilege alone. Too many are seeing what they can get out of America rather than what they can put into America.”

FOURTH OF JULY IN PERU

LIMA, Peru—The United States Ambassador, William E. Gonzales, gave a reception on Monday in honor of the Fourth of July, which was attended by President Leguia, the members of the Peruvian Cabinet, government officials and the diplomats here. The American Society of Peru gave a banquet on Monday night. The newspapers published articles praising the United States and sketches of the formation of the North American republic.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University began its summer session yesterday with a tremendous crowd of students. Among the courses most popular were those offered by Teachers College and the course in motion picture scenario work.

WELCOME AWAITS THE IMMIGRANT

Argentina's Doors Open to All Who Are Willing to Settle and Work, Excepting Those Who Hold Radical Political Views

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The economic organization of Argentina was considerably disturbed during the war by a shutting off of the stream of immigrants which formerly had poured into the country, especially just before the harvest season, and both the government and the press are now devoting a good deal of attention to overtures for again drawing immigrants to Buenos Aires. Since the signing of the armistice, Argentina, in company with several other South American republics, has reshaped its immigration laws so as to keep out of the country all undesirable immigrants, especially those with a leaning toward radical political views.

A welcome is being held out, however, to all immigrants, of whatever nationality, who are willing to settle in the Republic and work, especially in the rural districts where there is an ever-increasing demand for labor. The Argentine Government announced some time ago that it would take no initiative toward organizing immigration from any particular country, but that it would do everything possible to assist other governments which wished to organize emigrants or direct them toward Argentina.

Already a large number of Germans have come into the country, they being for the most part small business men with capital or professional men. Argentina has announced that it will be glad to see immigrants of this class settle in Buenos Aires or other cities of the Republic, but that there is no room in the cities for persons of the laboring class and that they will be welcome only if they are willing to take up their residence in the rural districts.

Jewish Immigration Encouraged

The grand rabbi of the Jewish congregation in Argentina, Dr. Halpon, is present in Europe, where he is conducting an active propaganda in favor of the emigration of people of his race to Argentina. Although little publicity has attended the project here, Dr. Halpon told the French newspapers that this immigration will be encouraged and supported by the Argentine Government, it having the approval of President Irigoyen.

According to Dr. Halpon's statements, the Argentine Government believes that the great wave of emigrants from eastern Europe will ultimately be directed toward South America, and particularly to the Argentine Republic, where there are now reported to be 200,000 Jews, most of them being engaged in agriculture. This number represents for the most part those who came to this country several years ago to settle on land bought by the Jewish Colonization Association. Agriculture was a subject unknown to most of them and they had to serve a hard apprenticeship before they were able to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

Strict Laws

During a visit to London the grand rabbi expressed himself as being optimistic as to the outcome of his mission. He told Jewish leaders there that Jewish immigrants would be welcomed in Argentina, instead of meeting the opposition that has confronted them in so many countries, especially in France, where the newspapers are conducting a campaign against them, demanding that the government put every possible obstacle in the way of further immigration. This opposition, he said, was typical of the public opinion throughout eastern Europe.

During the last couple of years several isolated groups of Jewish immigrants have arrived in Argentina, but for the most part they were friends or

“As the Twig is Bent—



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so grows the tree.” It is just that fundamental law of human nature that we recognize in making shoes for children.

For example, the Coward Good Sense Shoe. It gives freedom to the toes, clasps the heel and ankle gently and fits the arch snugly. Thus the child-foot is clothed in the natural way to insure foot comfort.

Coward Children's Shoes, at reasonable prices, are available for boys and girls of all ages.

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relatives who had been sent for by families already settled here, and, so far, there has been no large Jewish immigration of a general character.

Several reports have been received in recent months from Argentine legations in Europe regarding the desire of emigrants to be assisted in reaching Argentina. The recently amended immigration laws are very strict regarding requirements as to the ability of immigrants to support themselves and to present police certificates of irrefragable character, so that only a small number of emigrants who have applied to Argentine legations for visas have been granted them.

Italian Harvesters

What Argentina is particularly looking forward to is a renewal of the tide of Italian immigration which formerly played such an important role in the country's agricultural life. Not only are there about 2,000,000 Italians permanently settled in Argentina, but before the war large numbers of them came to the country to work during the harvest season and then returned to Italy in time for the harvest there. It is reported here that the Italian Government has been quietly studying the South American republics as to the advantages they offer for the settlement of Italians, and that as a result of this investigation the Italian Government will guide a large stream of its emigrants to Argentina.

BANKERS TO HELP MONTANA SHEEP MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—Formation of an association of Montana bankers to make advances to sheepmen of 10 cents a pound on the 1921 wool clip is announced here by T. A. Marlow, president of the Helena branch of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank. Assistance up to \$1,000,000 will be provided, Mr. Marlow said, the money coming principally from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago financial institutions.

“This is not a proposition of hoarding or holding wool off the market,” Mr. Marlow declared, “but a plan to give growers a reasonable time to market their wool. Handled in this way, this year's wool should net the growers at least 20 cents a pound.

“Probably not in 25 years has there been so large a lamb crop as has been yielded this year, and with favorable markets for spring lambs next fall, the growers should do well on their sales. In addition, Montana wool is reported to be of very fine quality this year.”

MOVE TO SPREAD THE PECAN TREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The pecan tree, a species of hickory, native to the south, producing nuts of rare flavor, may become a popular shade tree for city residences and streets in many sections of the United States if a movement which has been launched here proves successful. Already tree specialists in several sections of the State have endorsed the movement and women's organizations will lend it their support. The pecan tree, it is declared, has no equal in answering the demand for a tree which will be beautiful, afford a dense shade and furnish an article of food. It is a hard wood, bears a close-fitting bark, and has a strong tap-root which it sends deep into the soil to provide itself with moisture.

Have You All the Clothes You Want?

Doesn't the sight of sweet pea-colored Organdie, winsome Swisses and flower-like Voiles make you wistful—or wishful? “If you could only sew!” you think. You can! It is all so simple now that linings come all fashioned, skirts are just one straight piece, and dainty collars, cuffs and vestees from the neckwear department practically make the waists. Try making a frock while the following low prices prevail:

Novelty Printed Dress Voiles, Checked Gingham, Percales, Madras, Plisse Crepe, plain and fancy Chambrays.
yard, 26¢
McCreery's best grades of Gingham in various sized Checks.
yard, 95¢
Imported Dress Linen of soft, non-crushable quality; thoroughly shrunk. 36 inches wide.
yard, 1.00
Plain Swiss Organdie with permanent finish, 44 inches wide.
yard, 68¢
White Nainsook, highly mercerized. 10 yards in length.
length, 2.65

New Sport Styles In Woolen Dress Fabrics

Novelty All Wool Plaid Skirting in the latest sport colors on light grounds. 54 inches wide.
yard, 3.50
All Wool White Tennis Skirting in fancy weaves. 54 inches wide.
yard, 4.85
All Wool White Jersey Cloth in dress weight. 54 inches wide.
yard, 2.50

(Second Floor)

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A VALENCIAN FÊTE TO BLASCO IBÁÑEZ

Spanish City Honors Its Great
Son, the Novelist Being Haired
as a "Discoverer" of America
and a Plaza Named for Him

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain.—There has been
much at Valencia what is surely one
of the most remarkable comedies of
its kind that have ever been presented.
The whole world has a certain interest
in it and the peculiarity of the situa-
tion is intensified by the circum-
stances that it is not intended really as
a comedy at all, while at the same
time a considerable proportion of the
people of Valencia, including the best
classes, heartily wish that it had never
been presented, and have been known
to express the hope that the world out-
side might never know what was hap-
pening in their proud and beautiful
city on the Levantine shore.

Blasco Ibáñez, the world-famous
novelist, is a native of Valencia, and
it was at Valencia that he lived and
worked while he was making himself
famous. Until quite recent times he
conducted a newspaper there, and in
those days, leading up to the begin-
ning of the war, he was an ardent
politician of democratic and republic-
an tendencies. His paper expressed
his views. He was consequently
closely attached to Valencian political
life, which is just as keen and just as
artificial as the political life as it is
lived at other places in Spain.

Valencia Everywhere

Upon the return of Blasco Ibáñez
from America it was determined to
organize a great celebration in his
honor; the idea grew and grew from
the original determination to have a
municipal procession under floral
arches with the author in the middle
as hero, and the changing of the name
of the Plaza de la Reina to that of the
Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, until at last
it exceeded all fair proportion to the
importance of the occasion. At this
crisis authorities of all sorts de-
termined that, be the consequences
what they might, the whole thing
should go through to the uttermost
extent. The result is that the town
and district in their entirety held high
festival with celebrations of one kind
or another every day, banquets, ex-
hibitions, stone-laying ceremonies, and
innumerable little speeches from the
hero of it all, who said: "The image of
Valencia accompanied me in all my
peregrinations which covered nearly
the whole earth." When he talked
of the United States he said he found
in California, a city very much like
Valencia.

The people were all wildly excited
with the celebrations, and cheering
the author as if he were the saviour
of the country; but the better and
more thoughtful classes looked on
with some regret, remarking that not
one in a hundred of the people had
any real idea what they were
cheering for, or had read any of the
books of Blasco Ibáñez.

It is the Spanish way of violent
exaggeration of enthusiasm, and is re-
garded as the most extraordinary case
of modern times. But high authori-
ties interfere with the meeting inten-
tion of the ayuntamiento, and the city
election committee to change the
name of the Plaza de la Reina after
it had been determined to call it the
Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, and some
other part of the town had to be
seized for this change of name in-
stead. Some of the cynics of Valen-
cia said that if it were Christopher
Columbus coming back from America
he would be given far less show,
partly because he would not permit it.
What the populace did really under-
stand was that Blasco Ibáñez had
conquered America as it has never
been conquered before.

The hero of the occasion came by the
night train from Madrid to Valencia.
The Alcalde, Mr. Samper, and a num-
ber of members of the ayuntamiento
went to Madrid unofficially to ac-
company him. The ancient "señers"
or sign of Valencia was taken with
them for the opening of this expedi-
tion of welcome. But while they were
gone some of the difficulties of the
time were entered into by the high
authorities who were left behind.
There was the question of the chang-
ing of the name of the Plaza de la
Reina which had been decided upon
but as to which the opposition now
increased, and there were hints that
the powers in Madrid were associated
with such opposition. Later it be-
came known that the high authorities
had determined that the Plaza de la
Reina must continue to bear its hon-
ored name, and that if Blasco Ibáñez
needed a street one must be discovered
elsewhere.

At the same time it was understood
that difficulties had arisen in connec-
tion with the proposed naming of a
commemorative stone in the building
of some new schools with the title of
one of the author's novels. These
things came to the ears of Blasco
Ibáñez in Madrid before he had started
on his journey, and he was so much
disturbed by them that a report was
sent to Valencia that he had deter-
mined not to come there, and to abandon
the entire celebration. Valencia, pre-
paring enormously for its greatest
series of joy days ever known, was dis-
mayed, and after some hurried confer-
ence Mr. Asaül, the Republican
leader, telephoned to the hero in Mad-
rid pacifying him. Blasco Ibáñez an-
nounced that he attached little im-
portance to the question of the stone
after all, and that he would come
along. The streets were the first pro-
cession was to pass were by this time
covered with the flags of all nations,
but in front of the headquarters of the
Captain-General and in the Plaza de
Tucos it was considered right that

only Spanish flags should be dis-
played.
In due course Blasco Ibáñez arrived.
The authorities found it necessary to
exercise great precautions in view of
the immensity and the excited state of
the crowd, and the route of the pro-
cession, the parts of the city and the
surroundings of the railway station
were guarded with troops and forces
of the Civil Guard. The train from
Madrid upon which the hero was travel-
ing was vigorously saluted by crowds
gathered at all the railway stations
en route through which it passed in
daylight. The Civil Governor, the
members of the Ayuntamiento, the
President of the Provincial Deputation
and the representatives of numerous
bodies assembled at the station for the
welcoming.

A Boisterous Welcome

At a quarter past ten instead of
nine o'clock the train steamed in, and
Blasco Ibáñez was standing at the
window, the carriages so that the
crowd caught sight of him instantly.
Immense cheering at once broke
forth, and the crowd made a rush for
the carriage, a serious struggle at
once ensuing. Mr. Ibáñez spoke up,
giving the people advice that they
should wait until they all got outside
the station where the welcoming
would be better and more conveni-
ently done, but they were with diffi-
culty persuaded to agree to such delay.
However, the entrance to the station
was reached and the novelist took
his seat in a carriage with the Civil
Governor and the Alcalde, a
foremost of the Municipal Guard in a
uniform escorting.

Before the official proceedings could
be entered upon, the author had to
appear upon the balcony and make a
speech to the wildly cheering crowd.
He said that if someone had written
him as much as he had done he
could not look for such a demonstra-
tion as was being given to him on that
occasion. After a few more pretty
phrases the author withdrew to the
interior of the building, but the public
wished for more, and, breaking
through the forces of soldiery, and
municipal guards, surged into the
Municipal Hall and, shrieking in glee
at their success, ran through the cor-
ridors in search of their hero, eventu-
ally finding and surrounding him,
causing a suspension of the proceed-
ings which had just begun. After a
little while Blasco Ibáñez in the
company of the Alcalde escaped into a
private room and fastened the door
behind him. There, later, he received
a few deputations, and some time
afterward was able to proceed to his
home.

A Song to the Mediterranean

On the following morning he had
to pay another ceremonious visit to
the ayuntamiento, and also to the
harbor where he laid a stone in the
building of a scholastic institution,
the stone bearing the inscription
"Mare Nostrum" after the title of one
of his novels. On this occasion he
made a speech which was described
as being a song to the Mediter-
ranean and to civilization. The
harbor works junta organized a
banquet in his honor, inviting repre-
sentatives of all the chief Valencian
authorities. On this occasion Mr.
Ibáñez made an interesting speech,
expressing some of the views he had
formed in America. He compared the
democracy in the United States with
that of Spain, deducing that while
the American democracy is inspired
by the obedience of the people to the
law, the Spanish democracy was
based on the most complete disobe-
dience. Therefore, he said, Spain was
an anarchistic country, contrary to
true democracy.

Among these celebrations came the
festival of "La Barraca" which is the
title of one of the Ibáñez novels and
is the name given to a peculiar kind
of cabin or hut in which the humble
folk of the Valencian shore used ex-
tensively to live in the past, but which
have now almost entirely given way
to modern houses. In the Calle de
Capitán, number 182, in the suburb
of Cabanall, there is one of these
barracas, and this was selected as
the scene of the festival. Blasco
Ibáñez entered the quarter in a car-
riage with an escort of handsome
Valencian girls running on each side
of it, dressed in the typical Valencian
costume. Platforms were raised at
different points of the route, and from
them more girls showered flowers on
the novelist. The carriage had to
stop at one place so that a special
group of girls might present to the
hero a most beautiful bouquet. The
streets were decorated with flowers,
plants and flags, and groups of farm
folk, attired in regional costume,
were gathered together at various
places to salute the returned wan-
derer. The selected barraca was
thoroughly decorated, and when the
procession reached it, the poem of
Teodora Llorente entitled "La Bar-
raca" was read and Blasco Ibáñez
delivered a speech in praise of Valen-
cian customs and habits. At 10
o'clock on the same night there were
great celebrations in the Avenida de
Amalio Gimena, fireworks which
made up the titles of the novels of
Ibáñez, being let off. These rejoicings
continued until after midnight.

Freedom of the City

Extraordinary versatility was shown
by the authorities and people at
Valencia in the continuation of this
"homage" from day to day. The
morning after the foregoing the hon-
ors of the city were delivered for-
mally to the novelist, the ceremony
consisting in delivering to him the
city's insignia along with a parchment
document attesting the occasion. Four
ladies, attired as farm workers of the
region, took the insignia from the
hands of the Alcalde and attached it
to the person of the recipient, the
municipal band meanwhile playing
stirring music. Blasco Ibáñez made
another speech which was much ap-
plauded.

The question of the place that was
to be named after Blasco Ibáñez had
still to be settled, and a special meet-
ing of the ayuntamiento was held to
deal with it. It was a stormy meet-

ing. It was announced that the Civil
Governor had vetoed the resolution of
the ayuntamiento to change the name
of the Plaza de la Reina to that of
Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, and there was
up roar at the announcement, the
leader of the Republican Party de-
claring that a similar thing had been
done about 14 years ago. It was
vehemently declared that the action of
the Governor, taken after consultation
with Madrid, constituted an encroach-
ment on municipal sovereignty and
ought not to be permitted. The pub-
lic in the gallery took part in the
demonstration of indignation, and
eventually left their seats and surged
into the middle of the hall among the
councillors, the better to express their
anger.

But it was intimated that Blasco
Ibáñez had informed the ayuntamiento
that in all the circumstances it were
better that the original intention
should be abandoned, and that he
would be happy if the Plaza de Cajero,
in which he was born, should be
called after him. This was agreed to,
and on the following day, in the
presence of the Civil Governor and all
the authorities the plaza was rechrist-
ened with the name of the novelist,
the bands playing their loudest and
the people cheering more than ever.
The day's rejoicings were continued
far into the night. They were re-
sumed the next day, and did not cease
until, at last, after a triumphal visit
to Castellón, the hero departed for
Madrid.

LONDON-EDINBURGH MOTOR CAR TRIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The annual
trial over the historic road from Lon-
don to Edinburgh has itself evolved
into an event of historic interest in
the motor world. Every year an in-
creasing number, running this year
into many thousands of interested on-
lookers, lines the road at the Old
Gate House, Highgate, to cheer the
competitors on their long journey, and
to see the latest practical devices in
motor comfort and convenience. All
along the 400-mile route, thousands
more await the passing of the long
procession of cars and motor cycles.
This year exactly 300 competitors
started and these were dispatched at
half-minute intervals on their 24-hour
ride to Edinburgh. In the early days
of this event the direct Royal Auto-
mobile Club route between the capital
towns was followed, and the course
presented no outstanding difficulties
other than that of keeping the car or
motor cycle up to a 20-miles-an-hour
schedule twice round the clock. In
these days this feat presented a suf-
ficient test of general reliability. In
recent years, however, secret checks
and non-stop sections have been in-
troduced, and both last year and this
the direct route has been abandoned
for a course presenting features cal-
culated to weed out of the gold medal
list for the clean journey all the less
efficient machines.

Last year this detour included as
the place de résistance the Kirkstone
Pass approached from Ambleside, and
this year the notorious Butter-Tubs
Pass. On the latter many failures
occurred, with the consequent con-
gestion of machines on the narrow
and rough road, but this appears to
have been due quite as much to the
fact that this section of road was un-
known to many of the competitors, as
to the real severity of the climb. The
last part of the route is through mag-
nificent scenery, and for many miles
on both sides of the Scottish border
and approaching the Scottish capital,
the roads are wide and the surface
almost perfect.

The start was made this year in
fine and warm summer weather, but
there was much mist during the night
and some rain on the Carlisle sec-
tion in the morning. The arrival of
the travel-stained competitors, spread
over many hours, was watched with
keen enthusiasm by the crowds which
lined the Edinburgh streets and for
miles along the London Road. The
trial was marked by a great increase
in the proportion of machines fitted
with dynamo electric lighting outfits,
equipped in many cases, even on the
motor cycles, with instrument lights.
An unusual number of ladies braved
the long night journey as passengers.
There is no doubt that many ladies
would have entered as competitors did
the rules of the promoting club admit
this. Except for the difficulties at the
hotels, through coal and gas restric-
tions due to the coal strike, the whole
trial was admirably planned and
carried out by the Motorcycling Club
officials and traveling marshals, who
worked indefatigably.

Of the 300 starters, 287 reached the
Butter-Tubs Pass and 93 cars and
cycle cars, 60 side-cars, and 22 solo
motor cycles survived the complete
journey. The trial was considered by
all concerned one of the most inter-
esting and sporting in the history of
this annual ride between London and
Edinburgh.

The Store of To-day and To-morrow
THE FAIR
Established 1878 by E. J. Johnson
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Sale of Flannel Sport Suits

Just what youth and young men want for summer—these
lightweight suits, excellent for sports and every day
wear, and on sale here at a ridiculously low price.

Many are quarter silk lined with silk shirtings; single
and double breasted with blue, brown and green. Every suit is in
the models young men want. These outing suits
were made to sell up to \$10.00. Now they are on sale at
Beach, mohair and other outing materials in
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Continuing our Great Sale of Style-
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See these fine silk trimmed mohairs, Palm Beach Outings
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Second Floor

JUNKER CATECHISM FOR GERMAN PUBLIC

Published Opinions of German
Militarist Leaders May Serve
as Only Permanent Literary
Legacy Left by Old Order

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Perhaps the
only permanent literary legacy left
by the German Government which has
just come to an inglorious end will
prove to be the so-called "People's
Catechism," dealing with the Peace
of Versailles, which was published
quite recently under its auspices. The
general editor was Baron von Lerner
and among the chief contributors were
Dr. Simons, then, of course, Foreign
Secretary; General von Seckt, still
commander-in-chief of the German
army; Dr. Helfferich, formerly Fi-
nance Minister and one of the leaders
of the extreme Junkers; the German
Nationalist Party—in the present
Reichstag; Count Brockdorff-Rantzau,
formerly Foreign Secretary; Count zu
Dohna, the well-known commander of
the Meuse, and Admiral Scheer.

The tone of the "People's Catechism"
and the attitude which its compilers
adopt toward the Peace of Versailles
may be gathered from the campaign
which the extreme reactionaries are
now carrying on in favor of its intro-
duction into the state schools and
its contemplated use there as textbook.
General von Seckt's contribution to
the "catechism," in which he dis-
cusses the clause in the Peace Treaty
forbidding Germany to maintain for-
tresses on the left bank of the Rhine
or within a zone of about 30 miles
wide on the right bank of that river,
is written in emphatic language.

"The demolition of our fortresses
on the Rhine," he writes, "can surely
not have been intended as a protection
of France and Belgium against a
German attack, because the Rhine
fortresses were obviously built to pro-
tect the Fatherland and not for ag-
gressive purposes. The real reason
which prompted the French to insist
on the demolition of those fortresses
is obviously to cause our western
frontier to be unprotected against a
Franco-Belgian attack. The prohibi-
tion to maintain German military
forces in a specified area adjoining the
German western frontier has clearly
been prompted by the same motive.
This prohibition, which robs Germany
of an inalienable national right, may
have serious domestic consequences.
In the event of a new Communist
revolt again occurring in the Ruhr,
the German Government will have to
choose between capitulating to the
Communists and running the risk,
through the dispatch of German
troops, of giving the Allies an excuse
according to the terms of the Peace
Treaty, of occupying the Ruhr."

Heligoland's Position

Captain Dohna's contribution on the
peace treaty clause insisting on the
dismantling of the fortifications on the
island of Heligoland is also interest-
ing. "25 years ago," he says, "the Ger-
man Navy, sparing no effort and
struggling against great difficulties,
constructed fortifications there suited
to defend the coasts of Germany. The
experience of the war showed the
value of that labor, for the British
fleet, thanks to the German Navy and
the Heligoland fortifications, was not
able, or did not dare, to attack the
German North Sea towns. In vain
have been our labor and money spent!
The pitiless victor wishes that in the
future, when German industry once
again becomes a dangerous enemy in
the world domain of commerce, the
German North Sea coast may be found
defenseless and the North Sea coast
open to the invader!"

Admiral Scheer, who it need hardly
be recalled, commanded the German
fleet during the battle of Jutland, dis-
cusses with indignation the clauses of
the Peace Treaty limiting the new
German Navy to 6 ships of the line,
6 small cruisers, 12 destroyers, and
12 torpedo boats. "The limitation of
the German fleet," he says, "to six in-
ferior ships of the line, and the pro-
hibition especially to construct large
cruisers or naval aircraft, clearly
proves the will of the Allies to deprive
us of all sea power and to make us
unable to protect our commercial fleet.
Owing to the lack of submarines the
fleet allowed us is an inadequate in-
strument for the protection of the
German coast."

The limitations imposed by the
Allies upon us in this matter signifies
an unworthy lack of independence in
the case of a great nation numbering
over 60,000,000 people, whose exist-
ence largely depends on the security
of its overseas commerce. Germany
in the future will remain permanently
under the threat of the hunger block-

ade, and will accordingly be compelled
to surrender in any dispute between
her and the Allies. This destruction
of a nation's will reduces her to a
state of slavery."

Germany and Alsace-Lorraine

In discussing Germany's frontiers
as defined by the Versailles Peace
Treaty, Baron von Lerner in the
political "catechism" of which, as men-
tioned, he is the general editor, makes
it clear that German statesmen still
feel bitterly about what they regard
as the gross injustice of the decisions
reached on the point by the allied
powers. "Alsace-Lorraine, for ex-
ample," he says, "was German for more
than 1000 years. The Peace Treaty
proposes to undo the injustice com-
mitted in 1871, when we reunited that
old German territory with the Father-
land without consulting the wishes of
the population. We proposed in Ver-
sailles that a popular vote should be
held to decide whether Alsace-Lor-
raine should remain part of Ger-
many, should become part of France,
or should become an independent
state, but the entente took no notice
of our proposition. Without the popu-
lation having been consulted we have ac-
cordingly been compelled to hand over
Alsace-Lorraine to France, although
four-fifths of the population by speech
and customs are German."

While the importance of the in-
fluence which this "catechism" may
have on the rising generation may
readily be exaggerated, it is interest-
ing as putting on record the attitude
of German statesmen and public men
toward the Peace Treaty which the
official representatives of Germany
were compelled to sign at Versailles.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR SWISS TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The inter-
national delegation which deals with
the affairs of the Simplon Railway
met at Berne on April 26 and 27 to
consider the question of the summer
traffic. The time-table presented by
the Swiss Federal Railways showed
that on the line Brigue-Iselle-Domo-
dola, the trains giving connections
with the Simplon line and trains con-
necting Paris, Italy, and the East
would be increased on June 1 from
two to three daily in each direction.

The reports of the Swiss and Italian
railways concerning fares showed
that, despite the difficulties of the
present time, particularly as regards
the exchange of the administrations of
the railways were endeavoring to re-
establish direct traffic both for pas-
sengers and goods.

A report received concerning the
progress of the work of constructing
the second gallery through the Sim-
plon Tunnel showed that only about
two kilometers of line remained to be
laid and the electrical equipment,
which has been completed on the
northern side, is now in course of
completion on the south. It is ex-
pected that the second gallery will be
brought into use about December 1
and the corresponding Italian line
should be completed about the same
time.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BOTHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At the
unveiling of the portrait of General
Botha in the dining hall of the House
of Parliament, General Smuts de-
clared that General Botha was one
of the most outstanding men that
South Africa had produced. He was
famous as the first Premier of the
Union of South Africa, holding that
office throughout 10 years of the most
critical character in their own internal
history, and years, too, of the greatest
importance and meaning to the whole
world. He was a great man of action.
His life read like a romance, and
General Smuts said he did not think
there had been a more romantic ca-
reer in recent history. In his early
life General Botha was the right-
hand man of Lucas Meyer in founding
the Republic of Vryheid, and later
he became the chief architect of the
Union of South Africa. Between those
two events he crowded into his life
a record of action and achievement
as had fallen to the lot of very few
men in the world.

TOWN PLANNING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Efforts of State Result in Its
Leadership of Commonwealth
in This Important Undertaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office.

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—This
State is proud of the fact that it is
still leading Australia in town plan-
ning. At the annual meeting of the
Town Planning Association, all the
members which are prominent men
and women who are carrying on an
important educational work, it was
reported from Victoria that one of
the leaders of the movement in that
State was endeavoring to introduce
legislation similar to that passed in
South Australia. Another goal was
an Australian town planning confer-
ence in Victoria next year. The ad-
vices from other states, too, are most
promising. Town planning in Aus-
tralia is undoubtedly gathering speed.

The association in Adelaide has
just concluded a most successful year.
A town planning bill was passed by
Parliament at the end of last season
after considerable opposition from
vested interests. The bill measure
of success was not accomplished, but
the nucleus of town planning legisla-
tion has been decided and is now on
the statute book. No other state has
achieved that, but several are on the
way.

The new act contains far-reaching
reforms, particularly in the control
of divisions and subdivisions. But
the association is determined that
"legislation will be given no peace
until a full and satisfactory measure
is passed." Regret is expressed that
the city of Adelaide was omitted from
the bill, but time and experience and
the results of the new legislation are
expected to prove to the civic authori-
ties that their interests, and those of
the community, will best be served
by the voluntary adoption of the
beneficent reform.

A Permanent Department

The Minister controlling town plan-
ning, G. R. Laffer, made a statement
expressing his gratification that
South Australia at last had passed
legislation which established the town
planning department and placed the
government town planner on a perma-
nent basis with immediate control of
all new towns and subdivisions, a
great achievement in Australia. The
opposition which was shown to the
measure when it was before Parlia-
ment, said the Minister, arose chiefly
from the want of better knowledge
and understanding of town planning
practice in different countries. He
knew of no worthier or nobler object
which could attract the sympathetic
and practical cooperation of citizens.
"Land owners and vested interests,"
continued the Minister, "are now
realizing that expert consideration
and advice in town planning—given
to a scheme in its earlier stages—
repays them a hundredfold in the
well ordered development of suburbs
and townships. It is important to
know that South Australia, having
been the pioneer in town planning, is
showing its determination to keep on
the right track after having traveled
in the wrong direction for so many
years, and that steady advances are
now being made in New South Wales,
Victoria and Tasmania, where pro-
posals have been drawn up already
for town planning and housing legis-
lation."

Demand for Experts

The new town planning department
is even now on the way to self-sup-
port. There has been such a big de-
mand for the services of the experts
on questions of subdivisions and town
planning schemes that a considerable
sum has been obtained for this pro-
fessional advice. But even if the de-
partment should cost the state of
South Australia some thousands a
year, says the Minister in charge, it
would be one of the finest investments
for public and national improvement.
Soon there would spring up in the
industrial and rural areas properly
planned townships. On the banks of
the Murray there are marvelous pos-

sibilities. One irrigation district of
30,000 acres promises to be one of the
most attractive townships in the
whole of the Commonwealth.

The work immediately ahead of the
Town Planning Association in this
State includes the development of the
garden suburb in the foothills, where
an entire scheme is now being carried
out; the establishment and equipment
of more children's playgrounds; the
designing of a national memorial
garden in a portion of Government
House Reserve; the planning of new
garden suburbs and modern town-
ships in the country; the preservation
of the magnificent belt of parkland
which completely surrounds the city;
and the jealous guardianship of the
many beautiful gardens in which the
Queen Capital of the South abounds.
In order that the people may appre-
ciate the unique spaces at their com-
mand, the association intends to or-
ganize working bees and encourage
monetary assistance. By inculcating
a feeling of moral responsibility for
the children's welfare, it is hoped
that the practical support of all citi-
zens will be enlisted by the town
planners. It is proposed to put fresh
enthusiasm into the long-established
Parklands Preservation League.

Adelaide Town Planners Abroad

Two great compliments have been
paid to the South Australian Town
Planning Department. The services
of the town planner, Mr. Reade, were
secured for some months by the Malay
States, and his chief assistant, Cap-
tain Barle, has just returned from
Tasmania, having been lent to that
State to advise upon the layout of the
new industrial village near Hobart for
the great chocolate combination of
Cadbury, Fry & Pascall, who de-
sired a modern Bournville in the
island State. Captain Barle has re-
ported to his own Minister, Mr. Laffer,
that the village will be one of the
latest and most up-to-date examples
of town planning as applied to an
industrial area.

The housing problem demands the
attention of the Town Planning Asso-
ciation. It is a most serious one.
The demand since the war for homes
has been abnormal, and a substantial de-
ficit in houses has existed. Touching
on this question at the annual meet-
ing of the association, the Minister
stated that the last census indicated
that there was a shortage in South
Australia alone of at least 12,000
houses.

"By arrangement with the state bank,"
he said, "the government is endeavor-
ing to meet the expanding problem,
and determined effort will have to be
maintained. The number of houses
erected since 1919 have been 8306,
most of them for returned soldiers.
During the last three months 600
contracts for soldiers' homes have
been signed. The government is
proud of those figures, but they re-
veal a position which is disturbing."

"We must be careful," concluded
the town planning minister, "in our
endeavors to meet the shortage, to
have good housing schemes based on
modern requirements, and to see that
the interests of the workers in their
social welfare are foremost in our
minds."

CONSTITUTION DAY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Constitu-
tion Day will be celebrated in 1921 on
an even greater scale than ever be-
fore if the plans of the National Se-
curity League are carried out. The
league has communicated with over
700 men and women in every state of
the United States, and as a result an-
nounces the immediate organization of
a Constitution Day committee to in-
sure observance of September 17 by
means of patriotic meetings.



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VILNA IS CLAIMED BY TWO COUNTRIES

Polish Occupation of Ancient Lithuanian Capital Causes a Position Like That at Fiume Under Gabriele d'Annunzio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Amid the several problems of central and eastern Europe which are patiently awaiting settlement, writes W. Crawford Price, that of Vilna has failed to receive a measure of attention commensurate with its importance. It arises, like some aspects of the Upper Silesian difficulty, from that political development which may be attributed either to Polish chauvinism or French imperialism, according to whether you take a narrow or a broad view of the trend of events in the Old World, but until some definite decision is taken, and until suitable measures are invoked to impose that decision, it will remain an obstacle to the inauguration of that state of settled peace which, by common consent, is now long overdue.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that under the aegis of the League of Nations, representatives of Poland and Lithuania were recently negotiating for a settlement of the Vilna question under the presidency of Mr. Hyams at Brussels. The purpose of this article is briefly to explain the nature of the controversy. The point at issue then was the possession of the town and district of Vilna, and the difficulty has become more acute because, under circumstances which will be hereafter noted, the territory was forcibly occupied by a Polish filibuster in a manner which finds a parallel in the action of the intrepid Mr. d'Annunzio at Fiume.

Early History

No one disputes that Vilna (or Vilnius) was always the capital of Lithuania. The Polish claim, in so far as it has any standing, is based upon an alleged linguistic and cultural preponderance, a preponderance due to causes the validity of which may be seriously challenged. The city appears to have been founded early in the fourteenth century by a Lithuanian Grand Duke of the period; but, comparatively shortly afterward, Lithuania and Poland were united, an arrangement which continued until 1795, when Lithuania became a mere province of the Russian Empire. The Emperor of Russia was then crowned "King of Poland," and "Grand Duke of Lithuania."

Soon, during the Lithuanian-Polish Union (known as the Lublin Union) under which Lithuania was ruled from Warsaw, Vilna became Polishized. The Lithuanian nobility adopted Polish; just as, during one epoch of Balkan history, the Bulgarian gentry spoke and wrote Greek. Thereafter, the national character was kept alive, as in so many of the eastern European countries, by mythology and folklore, and it was only early in the twentieth century, doubtless as a result of the wave of national consciousness which then spread over Europe, that the Lithuanians raised their political heads and manifested the revival by demanding, in 1905, autonomy under the Russian Eagle.

Russians Defeated

Such liberty was, of course, denied, and the Lithuanians remained under Tsarist domination until September, 1917, when a national congress proclaimed the restoration of an independent state with Vilna as its capital. Under German imperialism, the Lithuanians were repressed; by the Bolsheviks they were defeated; but their soldiers turned the tables on Russia in February, 1919, when, just as they were on the point of reentering Vilna, the Polish Army advanced to that city and subsequently pressed them back westward again.

Thenceforward, Bolsheviks, Poles, and Lithuanians contested Vilna, and there are no opposite facts to register until, on October 8, 1920, the Poles recognized the Lithuanian occupation and gave an assurance that they had no intention of retaining it. This arrangement was concluded with the assent of the allied governments and is doubtless that referred to by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on May 13, when he stated that Vilna was given to Lithuania by a settlement to which America, France, Italy and Great Britain were party. Despite this, however, the city was occupied by the Polish General Zeligowski on October 10. The Warsaw Government disowned this adventure, but have thus far taken no steps to dispossess the invader.

The Peace Conference has not yet set about the task of frontier delimitation; hence the Brussels negotiations, so that, apart from the desirability of settling General Zeligowski and restoring the situation created by the Polish-Lithuanian agreement of October, 1920, it remains briefly to cite the main arguments of both sides.

Conflicting Claims

The Polish thesis is based mainly on language, the result, as one plainly sees, of the Polishization which took place between the Lublin Union (1569), and the dismemberment of the Polish-Lithuanian state (1795). The Lithuanians, on their part, suggest that this Polishization was accomplished by the deliberate persecution of everything Lithuanian, first by the Poles and then by the Russians, and that it was accordingly superficial. They point out that the Russian statistics of 1851 showed the contested city to be Lithuanian by the blood tie, a record which, so it is held, is confirmed by both Russian and Polish his-

torians of the nineteenth century. Half the population of Vilna are Jews, who favor a Lithuanian régime, and, for the rest, it is claimed that they are racially and sympathetically Lithuanian. A plebiscite would undoubtedly provide a fair guide to the truth, but that is, of course, practically impossible until the Polish troops have been removed.

TRIBUTE TO SON OF GREAT BIOGRAPHER

Scottish Masons, at Centenary of Dalry Blair Lodge, Sing Song of Sir Alexander Boswell's

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The purchase of a hall by the Stranraer Kilwinning Lodge, at a sum running into four figures, is the first step in a movement that is likely to have far-reaching effects on Freemasonry not only in Galloway, but even in Dumfriesshire. Hitherto, Newton-Stewart has been regarded as the Masonic head and center of Galloway, but the growing success of the Stranraer Lodge, financially and numerically, has led to the purchase of the hall, which, in due time, will be converted into a Masonic temple without equal in the south of Scotland.

In the near future a proposal will be made for the constitution of a Royal Arch chapter at Stranraer, which will undoubtedly be carried into effect. Then will arise the question as to whether the present Royal Arch province of Dumfriesshire and Galloway shall not be divided and made coterminous with the craft provinces, thus giving a provincial chapter for each county. The purchase of the hall by the lodge at Stranraer, which is, of course, close to Loch Inch, seems the first step toward that end.

Lodges in Excellent Halls

Dumfriesshire brethren have installed their new provincial grand master, the Rev. Angus T. Morrison, the parish minister of Kirkintilloch, a prominent figure in the craft. The ceremony was performed by the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Grand Master Masoch. Dumfriesshire has a scheme on hand for providing a home for Masons near Drymen, and certainly the craft here was never stronger. The lodges are all in their own excellent halls, but the craft is rich not only in stone and lime. It has made many new members and it has goodly funds, which it spends wisely and not wastefully.

The members of the famous Lodge of Edinburgh—Mary's Chapel, No. 1—have recently held a Masonic service at St. Gertrude's parish church, Goldenacre, at which representatives were present from all the other lodges in Edinburgh. Kirkwall brethren have done likewise at St. Magnus Cathedral. The brethren assembled at the Masonic Hall and marched two deep thence to the Cathedral entrance. Every available seat was occupied.

A number of Broughty Ferry Freemasons have formed a Masonic Operatic and Dramatic Society and they are staging a drama entitled "Sunday" in the Grand Theater, Broughty, a play that was originally produced by Fred Terry and Julia Neilson.

Honor for Son of Boswell

At the recent centenary celebration of the Dalry Blair Lodge a song was sung by the brethren which was composed by Sir Alexander Boswell and sung by him when the lodge was consecrated. This was an interesting link with the past, for Sir Alexander (son of Johnson's Boswell) was the means of Scotland's repairing the injury of forgetfulness of her peerless poet. On January 25, 1820, he, as deputy grand master of Ayrshire, laid the foundation stone of the Burns cenotaph, supported by all the Masonic lodges in the province and surrounded by a vast concourse of spectators.

Sir Alexander was once a fellow guest of Sir Walter Scott and presented the great poet and novelist with a thin quarto volume, which he remarked had been written, printed and bound by himself. Few authors found themselves able to make an equal boast. As a writer Sir Alexander Boswell is perhaps best known as the author of "Janny Dang the Weaver" and the imitator song "Jeannyt Bawbee," which is surely one of the best in the Scottish dialect.

It was considered fitting that the foundation stone of the memorial to Burns, "Highland Mary" should be laid with full Masonic honors. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire and the neighboring Masonic lodges, as well as prominent members of the Burns Federation, took part in the ceremony, which was attended by a large assemblage of Burns enthusiasts drawn from all parts of the country. The erection of the memorial is a sequel to the removal of the monument to "Highland Mary" in Greenock.

PROCEDURE OF TURKISH CABINET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—According to the stipulations of the Turkish Nationalist Constitution, the members of the Cabinet are directly elected by the Assembly itself; but the president of the Cabinet is elected by and among the members of the Cabinet. The policy of the government is drawn up by the Assembly and presented to the Cabinet to adopt and carry it out. In case the latter refuses, the Assembly proceeds to elect another Cabinet. No reports have reached here yet as to whether the new Cabinet has appeared before the Assembly or accepted the program presented to it. It is reported that the effect of the Assembly is at present busy with prolonged discussions, and it will not take very long before one hears of the real intentions of the Kemalist reactionaries.

BRITAIN'S NEED OF STATE ECONOMY

Appeal Made to State Officials to Reduce Expenditure for the Year 1922-23 by 20 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The British Treasury has made a big bid for economy by circularizing state officials regarding the necessity to reduce expenditures by 20 per cent for the financial year 1922-23.

The circular, which is signed by Lieutenant Commander Hilton Young, points out that so far as can be seen at present the ordinary revenue of the state in 1922-23, even if no taxation is remitted in that year, is not likely to exceed £50,000,000. Out of this there must be a minimum provision of £465,000,000 to meet interest on debt and liabilities to holders of war loans and debt maturing, leaving a balance of £485,000,000 only for all ordinary supply services. The estimates for these services for 1921-22 are £603,000,000 apart from automatic growths of grants to local authorities under the Agriculture Act, 1920.

Fresh Borrowing

"It is clear that very drastic steps must be taken to reduce expenditure by 1922-23," the circular states. The only alternatives to reduction of expenditure are: (a) Fresh borrowing which, in addition to increasing the charge for interest, would mean renewed inflation with its attendant evil, including the depression of the pound sterling at home and abroad; and (b) increased taxation.

"It is certain," it is stated, "that any increase in taxation would seriously hamper the recovery of British industry and commerce and thus ultimately intensify the difficulty of the position, and would on that account be most vehemently opposed by the House of Commons and by public opinion in the country; indeed, what is required in order to maintain and stimulate industry and commerce—and secure full and regular employment in the country—is a reduction of taxation and of the burden of the state's indebtedness as rapidly as possible, a process which can only be achieved by a continuous reduction of expenditure throughout the next few years."

Searching Examination Asked For

The government has come to the conclusion that it was necessary to reduce ordinary supply expenditures for 1922-23 to £490,000,000 including all liabilities under the Government of Ireland Act and the Agriculture Act, 1920, and excluding only definite war liquidations, such as shipping and munitions liquidation and payments under railway agreements. This involved a reduction of approximately 20 per cent.

The government has decided "that it shall be an instruction to every department to undertake forthwith, whether by the appointment of departmental committees or by any other procedure which may be thought desirable, a searching examination of their current expenditure with a view to securing the large reduction in estimates for 1922-23 which the situation imperatively demands."

"The government desires that in making proposals for reductions the department shall not consider itself prevented from proposing the reduction or cessation of a service because its performance has hitherto been a part of the policy of the government or because the service is necessitated by statute. It is recognized that a reduction of expenditure on the requisite scale may only be obtained by the sacrifice of services in themselves desirable and His Majesty's government will review any questions of policy that may be raised by suggested reductions and, if they approve, will obtain any Parliamentary sanction that may be required to carry them out."

The Treasury asks that departments will furnish their provisional estimates of their probable expenditure in 1922-23 not later than July 31 next. In calculations involving price and remuneration, it may be provisionally assumed that the cost of living index figure will not exceed 100 per cent above the pre-war figure.

"It need scarcely be added," concludes the circular, "that it is highly desirable that any economies which examination shows to be possible should be brought into operation, if practicable, at the earliest possible date within the current financial year."

NEED IN IRELAND FOR AMERICAN CARGOES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—When direct trading between Ireland and America was being discussed at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Dublin, Mr. Du-

mont, the United States Consul, said that the chief question to be considered at present was the providing of return cargoes for the coal ships now arriving from America. Ireland could not get cheap coal, he said, unless there was something to export in return. He was in communication with New York on the subject of exporting eggs and butter, and he added that American ships coming over now had to go to Scandinavia and the Mediterranean to obtain cargoes for the return journey.

A speaker called attention to the heavy ad valorem duty of 75 per cent to which Irish goods are subjected while American coal is landed here free of duty. S. Hoover of New York emphasized the importance of providing facilities for the discharge of cargo. The maximum discharge in Dublin reached only 600 tons per day, while in London it was 300 tons and in Antwerp 1000 tons. He said that

his company's ships were returning from Liverpool often only half loaded, and that they would be very glad to pick up Irish cargoes.

The stoppage of fairs and markets by the military authorities is becoming general all over the martial law areas, and the closing of creameries has been substituted for their destruction. This is certainly an improvement, but Sir Horace Plunkett, George Russell, and those associated with them in the cooperative movement are emphatic in their declarations that these attacks upon the creameries are wholly unjust, and made merely with the object of destroying the industry.

STEEL CONFERENCE SHOWS OPTIMISM

Period of Greatest Depression Is Past, Speakers Say at Twelfth Meeting of Iron Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—Optimism concerning the future of the steel and iron industry was the predominant note of the address delivered before the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association at its twelfth annual convention, held in Montreal for the first time. The speakers all referred to the great depression through which the industry had passed in the last nine months, but all were unanimous in their belief that the lowest point had been reached and that the future would bring a slow, steady return to prosperity.

Severn P. Ker, president of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, Sharon, Pennsylvania, said he was quite hopeful of the future, although it was apparent that with 41 of the 42 furnaces of Sharon's steel-making establishments temporarily closed, and the remaining one working only two or three days a week, an acute industrial depression existed. He pointed out that the normal demand for replacement must make the tendency steadily toward improvement.

H. T. Diplock of the Steel Company of Canada, Montreal, summarized the business situation in about the same way, and W. F. McKenzie of the Buffalo Bolt Company, Buffalo, was also able to say, speaking of the bolt and nut industry, that the business outlook was not without signs of promise.

C. O. Hadly of the Alan Wood, Iron, & Steel Company of Philadelphia said that the sheet mills of the United States, numbering about 400, were probably operating at 20 per cent of capacity. H. W. Wendt, president of the Buffalo Forge Company of Buffalo, operating also at Kitchener, Ontario, accentuated the importance of canvassing the business opportunities outside of the field of big contracts, which was apt to cause a mistakenly pessimistic view. It was the small dealer, he said, who was doing the business. He thought there was a tendency to look too much to the big average of 1919-20, and that they should, rather, go back to 1913 to find a basis on which to measure things. The abnormal period following the war, he suggested, had created a state of mind that was loath to get down to present conditions.

A plea for the horse was heard from William E. Murphy, national secretary of the Master Horse Shoers and General Blacksmiths Association of America. The trend of his statistical-supported argument was that the persistent and intense propaganda of the auto-power agents threatened to bring about the practical extinction of the horse in the cities; and to a lesser degree on the farms. In the last six years, he said, 42 per cent of the blacksmiths and horse shoers of the United States had gone out of business. In a large measure the horse was being discarded against economic reason, motors being used where the horse would do the work to better advantage. With a view to combatting this error the Horse Association of America had been formed two years ago, and already it embraced representatives of the iron and steel industry in its membership.

Andrew Wheeler of Philadelphia was elected president, succeeding Eugene J. McCarthy of Buffalo. Mr. McCarthy, in his closing address, said that the affairs of the association were in excellent condition and that the convention in Montreal had been the most successful of the 12 held by the organization since its formation in 1910.

TAYLOR UNIVERSITY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
UPLAND, Indiana.—Dr. Monroe Vay-

hinger, who has been president of Taylor University here for more than 13 years, has retired as head of the institution. He will be succeeded by Dr. James M. Taylor of New York City.

COALITION CRISIS IN BRITAIN IS AVERTED

Predictions of Conservative Coalitionists, as to Premier's Real Political "Leaning," Said to Have Inspired Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—That even the great ability of Mr. Lloyd George is severely taxed, in steering the ship of state through the disturbed financial waters, was evidenced recently when he acquiesced in the vote for the reduction of Dr. Addison's salary, and, bowing before the Anti-Waste storm, announced that the office for this Minister Without Portfolio would be abolished by the end of this session.

The political disturbances in the present Coalition Government are in evidence not only on the Unionist side but also on the Liberal half of the Coalition. Lord Salisbury, writing to The Times, London, on the result of the by-election in East Hertis which was won by the Anti-Waste candidate, proclaims the view that the seat was lost because the Coalition Government no longer possesses the full confidence of the Unionist Party. He considers that it is the duty of every Unionist association in the country to approach its Unionist member or candidate, as the case may be, and request that henceforth he shall consider himself free from any binding obligation to support the Coalition Government.

Lord Derby's Hope

Following this straw on the troubled political waters, The Manchester Guardian announced that the Coalition had just passed through a crisis, there having been an attempted revolt of the Unionist wing led by Lord Birkenhead which broke down only because he could not get an assured House of Commons backing. Lord Beaverbrook was also alleged to have been in this conspiracy, while Lord Derby is said to have been sounded, but too reserved to be depended upon. Lord Derby's hopes of capturing Mr. Lloyd George for the Conservative Party are too well known for him to take part in any such revolt.

Denial of Statement

These rumors received a flat contradiction from Lord Birkenhead, who stated to the lobby representative of The Evening Standard that the whole article from beginning to end was a farrago of wild invention, and he was astonished that a paper so responsible as The Manchester Guardian should think it right to give it publicity.

On the other hand, the Independent Liberals are looking ahead, and are said to have made overtures to Mr. Lloyd George. Recently the "Wee Frees" and the Coalition Liberals had a "get together" luncheon, where a very friendly atmosphere was engendered, and it is regarded by those who took part as having put aside the idea of fusion between the Liberals and Unionists in the Coalition. A series of these luncheons are to be given, and General Seely has invited the members to another luncheon for further discussion.

All this is apropos of the time when the coalition of Liberals and Unionists must inevitably break up, and the political arena once more become the scene of conflicting forces. It is true that the new members group, which consists of both Liberal and Unionist members elected to the House of Commons for the first time at the 1918 general election, is still existent. A dinner has been arranged at the house of Sir Alfred Mond for tomorrow, where the Premier is to be the principal guest. The officers of this group are: Sir Ernest Wild, president; J. Lang Sturrock, vice-president; Captain Coote and Captain Elliot, joint secretaries; and Sir Martin Conway, treasurer. A further

straw on the surface is that a proposed dinner is to be given to Mr. Lloyd George at the Ritz Hotel by a group of Independent Liberals.

Both Sides Want Premier

It will be seen, therefore, that both parties are wooing the Premier who, if the truth must be told, is the only competent leader in the House of Commons today. The fact that there is no other alternative possible to Mr. Lloyd George's leadership accounts in great part for the continued holding together of the Coalition Party.

Lord Salisbury, not content with one letter in The Times, has addressed another taking issue with Mr. Chamberlain for upholding the Coalition as the best of parties, and likening Mr. Chamberlain's appeal in aid of the memory of Lord Salisbury's father to Saul's appeal through the woman of Endor to consult Samuel. Pointing out that Saul got very little from his appeal to the memory of the mighty, Lord Salisbury states that the government will get not much more from Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to the judgment of the late Lord Salisbury, as the Unionist Coalition of 1895 enjoyed its success because of the general confidence it retained abroad and at home, while the present Coalition, Lord Salisbury states, in effect enjoys the confidence of no one, as the general distress it has evoked is an achievement which historically is perhaps unsurpassed.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan.—Sunday may be observed in Japan, or at least in Tokyo, if the move of certain members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is successful. In Japan today there are nine national holidays which are universally observed; many laborers work the rest of the year without rest. Those stores which cater principally to foreign trade or which are owned and controlled by westerners now observe Sunday by closing. Some stores which have not adopted the observance of Sunday have set aside the first and the fifteenth of each month as holidays. Where Sunday is observed by a firm, its employees call Saturday "half-Sunday," and Wednesday, "Midway-Between-Sundays." Practically all government offices now observe Sunday.

AMERICAN FLEET AND AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—No official statement has yet been received by the commonwealth government regarding the proposed visit to Australia of American battleships.

The fact that careful inquiries are still being made in Australia on behalf of the United States naval authorities as to the quantity of coal and other supplies available is regarded as an indication that the new Secretary of the Navy may adopt his predecessor's plan. The American war vessels would receive an extremely warm welcome in the Commonwealth, probably surpassing the magnificent reception given by Australia to the American battleship fleet which went on tour about 13 years ago.

CLASS INSURES COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
RICHMOND, Indiana.—The 1921 class of Earlham College has decided on a novel form of class gift for the college. It has taken a group life insurance policy, the returns of which will revert to the endowment fund of the college at the end of 20 years.

It is figured that this will give the college about \$100,000 by the annual payment of \$10 by each member of the class.

AUSTRALIA HONORS "DECORATION DAY"

Acting Prime Minister Pays a Tribute to American Participants in the Great War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—America's Decoration Day was honored in Australia by citizens of the United States, and the Stars and Stripes were flown by the Australian Government over the commonwealth buildings. The cordial relations between the Commonwealth and the United States were also shown by the presentation to Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, of the longest flag pole in the world, a gift from the "Get Together Club" of Melbourne. The presentation was made through Thomas Sammons, Consul-General of the United States, and Sir Joseph Cook also received as a personal memento a map of Australia set in silver and bearing the model of the flag pole.

Mr. Sammons, who has endeared himself to Australians, said the club was happy to be able to present to the commonwealth government practical proof of what an American forest could produce. In response to a hint from him, the board of trustees of the Douglas Fir Exploitation & Export Company of San Francisco had directed its general manager to send him tree of all costs the great 150-foot pole.

Tribute to American Soldiers

The Acting Prime Minister, in his acknowledgment, paid tribute to the American soldiers. In traveling with the Americans he had been struck, he said, with the similarity of the American and Australian boys who fought in the war. Sir Joseph Cook then referred to the bond between the British Empire and the United States. "We live in stirring times," declared Australia's representative, "and if there is one thing more than another that impresses me it is the absolute necessity of the British Empire and America acting together. They must get together to save the civilization of the world. We belong to the same race, we are governed by the same sentiments, and I profoundly believe, the same destiny."

Message to the White House

"I sincerely hope that the time will never come when any incident will occur to mar the happy relations now existing between your country and ours in the Pacific. In your great country the anti-war sentiment is very strong. We, too, have had enough of war, and the only way to prevent future wars is for the two great English-speaking countries to get together and to keep together."

A cable message was sent to the White House by Sir Joseph Cook, announcing that the government had accepted the flag pole presented by the United States Consul-General and stating that the Stars and Stripes were flying over the commonwealth buildings that day. The Acting Prime Minister also cabled to President Harding, asking him to accept Australia's homage to America's heroic soldiers and sailors.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The maximum salary for teachers in the grade schools of this city has been increased from \$1800 to \$1900 a year. Grade school teachers are now employed at an initial salary of \$1200 a year.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO CHICAGO

Turkish Bath Towels, \$3 Dozen

Are Exceptional Values at This Pricing

With the increased demand which summer makes on the towel supply, such a selling comes very opportunely. These are hemmed, bleached Turkish bath towels, unusually heavy, with an absorbent nap, 21x41 inches in size. \$3 dozen.

Hemstitched All-Linen Huck Towels, \$7 Dozen

These huck towels have striped satin damask borders, are 18x34 inches in size and are very specially priced \$7 dozen.

All-linen crash dish or roller toweling with red striped borders are 16 inches in width and priced at 25c yard.

Satin Marseilles Bedspreads With Bolster Cover to Match, \$9.50

These scalloped satin Marseilles bedspreads are delightful for use during the summer. They are 86x94 inches in size and are specially priced at \$9.50 set.

Second Floor, North

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

The Semi-Annual Sale

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NOW IN PROGRESS AT ALL OF THE EIGHT O-G STORES IN CHICAGO

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Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

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Men's Shoes Exclusively

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COLLOIDAL FUEL FORMULA FOUND

Method of Utilizing Coal Waste
and Crude Oil Is Said to
Provide Solution of Many
Pacific Coast Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—"In
recognizing the limitation of our oil
fields, the time is coming when short-
age involving inestimable damage and
dislocation will be inevitable unless
it be made mandatory that all the
petroleum burned shall bear its full
load of coal into the furnace," said
London W. Bates, who was chairman
of the engineering committee of the
Submarine Defense Association dur-
ing the war, and who is at present
on this coast. He is investigating
coal deposits and the oil situation as
it relates to colloidal fuel. This
fuel is a new liquid fuel, a composite
of oil and coal, the result of chemical
experiments made by Mr. Bates, as
a member of the association, to meet
the exigencies of the submarine perils,
and to supply the demand of the British
Government for liquid fuel that would
conserve oil without decreasing steam-
ing capacity and radius.

This discovery was a military secret
during the war. It has now been
made available to aid industry in solv-
ing its ever-growing problem of li-
quid fuel.

By combining coal, coke, and tar, as
desired, in limited amounts in mineral
oil, the available quantities of oil may
be made to yield about double the
amount of liquid fuel, it is claimed.

"By this process," said Mr. Bates to
a representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor, "with the present rates
of withdrawal from our subterranean
reservoirs threatening to exhaust the
supply, this new discovery will curtail
the drain upon our oil wells, and make
every gallon of raw product produce
the fullest measure of service."

Economic Necessity

The price of oil on the Pacific Coast
has carried it to the point where the
expense is so great that further ex-
pansion to a liquid fuel, without the
conservation of oil by the utilization
of coal as part of fuel, can hardly be
considered, and reconversion of oil-
burning divisions on railroads to coal
has in some cases already taken place,
and with others it is imminent. There
are today 30 roads on a liquid fuel
basis which are facing the alternative
of finding a cheaper liquid fuel or con-
verting to coal, and on oil-fired super-
locomotives today the requirements
are almost beyond manual firing.
Conversion from coal to oil was a step
forward in transportation. Reconver-
sion to coal would be retrogression,
and would also be a serious problem
in transportation.

Mr. Bates, this mixture of coal and oil is
generally speaking, cheaper and safer
than fuel oil, and the serviceable com-
binations of oil and carbon possess
greater value per unit volume than
fuel oil and are, of course, possessed
of much greater heat value per unit
volume and weight than coal.

In the age which has arrived the
reliable oil in the United States are
becoming far too valuable potentially
to burn as fuel, either crude or even
partially refined. The cheaper
grades of coal and fine lignite and
peat, are usable in the making of col-
loidal fuel. In fact, industry may utilize
its extensive heaps of "black" with
final gain, and go to a permanent
liquid fuel basis with economy and to
advantage. For 30 years natural
scientists have been working on this
problem of conserving fuel.

"As far back as the '30s," Mr.
Bates said, "I gave consideration to
this conservation problem, and held,
as a result, certain convictions of the
direction toward which a solution of
the problem might be made."
Substitute Found

In its war-time search for a new
fuel, the Submarine Defense Associa-
tion associated with Mr. Bates in his
experiments and chemists. After
months of labor it was found that
finely ground coal could be kept in
solution, in petroleum, and used as a
liquid fuel. Elaborate experiments
were made by the association on a
ship turned over to it by the govern-
ment for that purpose, and it was
proved by them that this new colloidal
fuel was an accomplished economic
utility. With the coming of the armis-
tice, the labors of the Submarine
Defense Association ceased, but the
discovery of this new liquid fuel re-
mained as one of the great achieve-
ments.

In speaking of what it would mean
for railroads on the Pacific coast to
go back to coal, Mr. Bates said:
"There is no coal this side of Ta-
coma that could be used to fire a
modern locomotive, and yet there are
many deposits of coal here which,
combined with oil, will make a liquid
fuel which is cheaper than oil and has
more heat than coal, and it can be
manufactured at from \$1 to \$1.50 a
ton. What it would mean here on the
coast, with the crude rights handled
by the railways, would be a reduction
of their fuel bill of 50 per cent. This
wonderful country out here depends
upon fuel oil. Let them stop drilling
for one year and what would happen?
I think it just as necessary to pre-
pare and store a fuel as it is water
for the use of a community. The dis-
covery of this new revolutionary fuel
is going to prove of inestimable eco-
nomic importance. The new liquid
fuel oil can be manufactured where-
ver there is coal."

Conservation of Oil
Robert G. Sherrett, in a published
statement made regarding colloidal
fuel as a means of oil conservation,
said:
"We have already drawn from
underground substantially 60 per cent

of the original petroleum, and for each
of us there now remains unused only
70 barrels. All the fighting ships de-
pend upon liquid fuel. Our merchant
marine is similarly dependent upon
petroleum, so, too, are millions of
automobiles, flying machines, and
railroads. The wheels of industry
would come to a halt if we had not
the various lubricants which the chem-
ist is able to obtain from crude oil.
We are burning the candle at both
ends when we use raw petroleum for
fuel, instead of only after we have
extracted hundreds of by-products for
one purpose or another.

"The Submarine Defense Association
has established beyond dispute, both
ashore and afloat, that it is practical
to take the normal unmarketable res-
idue of the refineries stills and mix
it with powdered carbon—the base be-
ing anthracite rice, which is but very
little better than coal waste—and by
means of a fixture make of these low-
grade commodities a liquid fuel
possessing high qualities as a steam
generator. Therefore we have open to
us economic possibilities of the great-
est significance, and it is in our hands
to stave off, for many years, the ex-
haustion of our oil wells."

OUTLOOK FOR HYDRO POWER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—Supporters of
the publicly owned hydro-electric
power development scheme at Chip-
pewa Canal, Niagara Falls, see bright
prospects in the report that the City
of New York is a prospective pur-
chaser of a block of 200,000 horse-
power. The value of this to Ontario,
which has invested \$55,000,000 in the
hydro scheme, will be readily under-
stood. In a few months it is antici-
pated that the Chippewa Canal will
be developing 100,000 horsepower, and if
the consumers of that amount of
power had to pay the capital charges
on the whole enterprise, the cost
would come very high. The hydro
authorities, however, are proceeding
to install a generating capacity of
375,000 out of a maximum of 550,000,
so that if a market can be found for
200,000 horsepower in New York, and
the Dominion Government gives con-
sent to the export to this amount of
power, then the cost of hydro-electric
power to Ontario consumers will be
considerably reduced.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of
Ontario, speaking to the members of
the Toronto Board of Trade, said that
the war had increased labor costs at
the Chippewa Canal 145 per cent. If
labor costs had not soared, and if ex-
tra equipment had not been necessary
to speed up the work, the canal, at
its present dimensions, would have
cost \$24,000,000 instead of between
\$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000, as will be
the ultimate cost under existing con-
ditions. Today there are 275 munici-
palities in Ontario using between
ten and 410,000 horsepower generated by
the Hydro-Electric Power Commission,
and 14 more municipalities are
about to join. When the work now in
hand has been completed, the hydro
will represent an investment of \$110,-
000,000. The city of Toronto's share
in this will be about \$45,000,000.

Under the treaty with the United
States, Canada is allowed to use 36,000
cubic feet per second, which means a
development at Niagara Falls of 540,-
000. Three companies now operating
at the falls, two of which have now
passed into the hands of the Hydro
Commission, are generating
425,000 horsepower. If it were possi-
ble to use all the water at Queenston,
then 1,080,000 horsepower could be
generated.

COURT RULES LIQUOR REPEAL ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
NEW CARLISLE, Quebec.—Mr. Jus-
tice Letellier has just rendered judg-
ment in two important cases, one
against the municipality of New Car-
lisle, and the other against the cor-
poration of the County of Bonaventure.
A few years ago a by-law prohibiting
the sale of intoxicating liquors in the
municipality of New Carlisle was
voted upon by the municipal electors,
and by a majority of one vote prohibi-
tion was carried. Recently the munici-
pal council of New Carlisle adopted a
by-law repealing the prohibitory by-
law and submitted it to the electors to
be voted upon. As a result the by-law
was repealed. The repeal was then
attacked before the court on various
grounds, one of these being that the
vote had been by secret ballot instead
of an open vote. The judgment de-
clared the repeal of the by-law illegal
and the prohibitory by-law was or-
dered to remain in force in the
municipality of New Carlisle. In the
action against the County Council, the
facts were as follows: Some years ago
a prohibitory by-law was passed by
the County of Bonaventure, prohibi-
ting the sale of intoxicating liquors
within the whole county. At a re-
cent meeting of the County Council,
this by-law was repealed by a close
vote. The repeal was attacked be-
cause no previous notice had been
given that the matter was to be con-
sidered. By the judgment rendered it
was decided that the by-law had been
illegally repealed and that the pro-
hibitory by-law was still in force in
the County of Bonaventure.

PROTECTION FOR MONUMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Preservation
of the monument erected in 1899
on the site of Washington's birthplace
at Wakefield, Virginia, was urged at
a recent meeting of the Massachu-
setts Society of the Cincinnati.
Thomas Savage Clay of the Georgia
Society criticized the entire absence
of any protection from the class of
visitors who do not hesitate to chip
off fragments to take away as sou-
venirs.

IN A PARLOR CAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
There they were, the six and I, in
the parlor car, well within an eight-
foot square space. The young singer
upon whom the mantle of critics' ap-
proval had lately descended with
just the correct degree of approval
for her singing at Eolian Hall. She
was vivid as a flame. There was a
stern-eyed actress who, I discovered,
for some years now has been doing char-
acter parts in some of the organiza-
tions which require breeding and
background as well as dramatic abili-
ty. She was more or less occupied
with a volume, bound in black and
with a neat white label pasted to it
which read, "The Progress of the



Doubtless the Thursday Reading Club would be quite a sad
affair without them

Drama." There was a concert violin-
ist, and I judged from his talk, which
he must have tried, I think, to tincture
with a sophistication which should
belong to the fact that he had made
his debut only a scant three months
before on the concert stage, that he
wished to appear very poised before
the girl opposite, whose eyes flashed
from beneath the shadow of a mop
of bobbed hair, and who certainly did
not look as if she herself had served
the difficult apprenticeship which
trained her for her appearance before
the critics.

Then there were two others. I think
in some small town in upper New
England they must hold very im-
portant offices in the Women's Relief
Corps and doubtless the Thursday
Reading Club would be a sad affair
without them. One had just spent 10
days in Washington, New York and
Philadelphia, had had the time of her
life and was now on her way home
to tell the folks all about it with a
marvelous fidelity to detail, was one
of the large company who think it is
proper to demand service on railroad
trains, that it is had for the porters
not to give them plenty to do. Oh,
perfectly nice about it, you understand.

First it was too cool. The sun was
just disappearing in a brassy haze as
we left the tunnel, of the station and
there was a breeze from the South.
Light foulard silks are very deceptive,
quite adequate at midday but fre-
quently a little too cool at sundown.
But they have no peer as traveling
garb. There are people who are in-
variably travel in them. She was one
of them. However, dinner, which must
have been, because of the lady's
presence, quite an event to others in
the diner up ahead, dispelled all
sense of its being too cool in the car
upon her return. The car was too
warm, oh, very much too warm, and
the porter was summoned to fiddle
with the screens and windows and
then to dust off the sill so that one
might twist the chair about and peer
forth, at interesting intervals, at the
star-strewn night through which the



He wished to appear very poised

train was tearing. It is astonishing
how many things a vigorous woman
can find for one porter to do.
So it was with the porter. He over-
heard part of this noble speech, and
I'm sure he felt very sorry for Helga.
There was no gainsaying the utter
amiability of the woman's position.
She etched out her words with a
clarity of tremendous, overflowing
benignity as if the only reason she
laid the hand of discipline upon Helga
was for the girl's own good. But
the porter grinned as he finished
dusting the sill, and I'm sure he
wondered if he'd have the luck to
reach the end of the car before she
rang for him again.

All along her companion, who
dressed in serge, with broad, round-
toed boots, and whom I could just
hear discoursing about collective
bargaining before the Civic Club, had
smiled and nodded and wagged her
head with a touch of abstraction
which suggested that she had a few
ideas she'd like to air, and as if I
regret to say this, but I'm afraid it
was true) she didn't care a snap of
her fingers about the measures taken
to discipline Helga. Finally Helga's
guardian grew drowsy. And then the

companion jumped into the breach.
It was her turn.

"You know, my dear, I never see a
porter but what I think of that funny
fellow who did the porter's chores in
our pension in Paris. Of course he
wasn't black, but he wore the quaint-
est blue-gray smock. . . . It was
like a one-man race. She was off. It
was some sort of a convention which
her husband was required by business
to attend, and after literally months
of discussion and figuring and search-
ing of steamship folders and all that,
it had evidently been decided that she
was to go too. They had stayed in
Paris for three weeks. They could
have come away, as far as the con-
vention was concerned, after 10 days,
but the gentleman had evidently had
a masterly idea that now they were
there they might as well see all there



Doubtless the Thursday Reading Club would be quite a sad
affair without them

was to see. "Might never get the
chance again," was the thrifty ex-
clamation. They had, according to the lady's
telling, seen all there was to see. I
think she must have had a sort of
feeling that no one else in the car
had ever been in Paris, and of course
one shares what one has, even knowl-
edge of far countries, with those less
fortunate. I think when I go to Paris
I can find that pension without the
slightest difficulty. I think I might be



The spinner kept on her endless
crocheting

pardon if I spoke to the porter—if
he is still there—call him by his first
name, in fact, even as if I'd known
him ever so well. I wondered if the
tree which twisted its odd, mysterious
shape against the east corner of the
courtyard would still drop its ash-
green leaves on the third table from
the left, "which we kept, my dear, all
the time we were there."

Those two would have filled a book.
The little trip which they had just
made to the three cities, "stealing
away for ourselves for just a bit of a
rest after long, busy winter," as
they called it, was evidently rich in
incidents which led, every other min-
ute, to exclamations, "Oh, do you re-
member that day we . . ."

The spinner kept on her endless
crocheting. The thin line of her lips
softened once or twice perhaps in
memory of a drive in the Bois behind
splendid horses, which certainly gave
quite an air to the open carriage. The
carriage cocher quite understood that
which was required of any person who
induced him to drive them if their
appearance did not quite meet with
his approval. Judging also from the
price he charged! Of course I may be
wrong, but I wonder if that magic ride
in the Bois did not curb the expen-
diture for meals for a day or two
thereafter.

The stern-eyed actress let her book
slip from beautiful, expressive hands,
and she stared absently at the two
well-settled ladies who would have
such tales to tell at the next Thursday
Afternoon. She smiled faintly as if
she would like immensely to change
places with them, or, at least, to have
them do some of her traveling for her
for a while.

The young violinist laughed out-
loud. And then studiously peered out
the window, his nose unnaturally
close to the screen for an interval.
The actress straightened for an in-
stant in her chair as if she would have
made some open defense. The spinner
nodded slightly, as if in affirmation
of the sentiment. The lady in foulard
rang the bell for the porter. I went
to sleep.

GOLD MINING IN ONTARIO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
COBALT, Ontario.—Gold and silver
production measuring three tons of
gold and 35 tons of silver bullion is

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts
of the United States and Canada
DORRANCE
131 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON
TELEPHONE 6000

the present monthly record of the dis-
trict of Timiskaming in Ontario. Less
than a score of years ago this dis-
trict lay as an unexplored "wilderness."
Since its discovery in 1905 by
two prospectors, the Cobalt district
has enriched the world by approxi-
mately 315,000,000 ounces of silver
valued at \$191,000,000. At present gold
mining in the Porcupine area has
grown to such an extent that the
Hollinger mine is producing \$10,000,-
000 in gold annually.

NEED FOR REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec.—A justification
of the House of Lords, the upper
chamber of the British Parliament,
formed the chief feature of an address
by James W. Lowther, former Speaker
of the House of Commons, before the
Canadian Club of Montreal. "I claim
that in the House of Commons, in our
system in the United Kingdom," said
Mr. Lowther, "we have reached, so far
as human possibility can, the best pos-
sible system of government by the
people, of the people, for the people,
but I do not and never will claim that
our Constitution is a perfect one, and
that it is not possible to improve it.
I think we do not make half sufficient
use of the House of Lords."

"We have in the House of Lords a
body of men who will compare for
their ability, their knowledge of ad-
ministration, their experience of
affairs, their aptitude for business,
with any other body of the same num-
bers in any part of the world. We
have distinguished soldiers who have
gained victory in the field; we have
our best admirals, Jellicoe, Beatty, and
so forth; we have men who have
earned distinction and won their
spurs in the House of Commons
through eloquence or administrative
ability; we have men who have
reached to the top of the tree in busi-
ness; we have men at the head of the
press, like Lord Northcliffe and Lord
Burnham; and we have in addition to
that a number of younger men, ad-
mirably trained, good speakers, deep
thinkers, all sitting by virtue of hav-
ing been called to the House or by
virtue of having succeeded to a title.
"I say that it is a great waste of
energy, and it is a great pity for the
sake of the nation, that we cannot
make better use of the material we
have. We have through the Parlia-
ment Act relegated the House of
Lords not only to a subsidiary place,
but practically to not bearing any
weight at all in the situation."

"I am in favor of reforming the
second chamber," added Mr. Lowther,
who said the House of Lords had
passed a resolution to that effect,
suggesting that the "hereditary
principle should no longer be the only
principle" which admitted men to that
chamber. Mr. Lowther further ex-
pressed his opinion that in this re-
formed second chamber there should
be representatives not only from the
United Kingdom, but from the over-
seas dominions as well. This he
deemed more practicable than an
Empire House of Commons.

HIGH POST FOR LEBANESE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
BEIRUT, Syria.—In a recent speech
General Gouraud announced that
henceforth the Secretary-General of
the Grand Lebanon would be a Leba-
nese. Later it was announced that His
Excellency Auguste Adib Pasha had
been nominated to this position, which
is the highest hitherto occupied by a
Lebanese. The population is rejoic-
ing over this nomination, which is a
tribute to the generally recognized
competence and probity of Adib Pasha.
His Excellency has visited the Bei-
rut Fair in his capacity as Secretary-
General in company with Commandant
Traband. At a banquet which was
organized, the High Commissioner of-
ficially presented to the guests the
new Secretary-General to the govern-
ment of the Grand Lebanon.

RICE GROWERS ASK RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The
precarious condition of the rice farm-
ers has been presented to the Railroad
Commission in a plea for a reduction
in rice rates, equal to that on grain.
It was stated that there is still un-
sold in the warehouses 1,300,000 bags
of paddy rice. Prices are no better
than 2 1/2 cents a pound, whereas the
cost of production stands the farmer
at 2 cents. On the old crop, prices
are from 75 cents a bag for post-rain
rice, to \$1.80 for pre-rain rice. Trans-
portation companies were represented
at the hearing, pleading in opposition
to the rice growers' plea for a down-
ward adjustment of rates. They held
that rice is a more valuable food than
grain.

ODDS
And ENDS

that we used to
throw away are
now appetizing
dishes our hus-
bands want more
of, because we
use plenty of the
appetizing savory

AI SAUCE

MUSIC

Mechanical Music in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The importance of a combination of
piano-player and gramophone for edu-
cational purposes is now established,
and people are beginning to realize
that a serious performance upon the
piano is frequently far less mecha-
nical than some exhibitions of pianistic
incompetence. There are, perhaps,
half a dozen first-class pianists dis-
covered in 10 years, and though no
one would pretend that their playing
can be rivaled by the best piano in
existence, it is not too much to say
that the hundreds of young ladies
whose lives are a sort of fugue of
practice hours, straining to catch up
to a mediocre rendering of a Chopin
étude, would do well to claim emanci-
pation by way of an instrument which
will lead them quite as far as their
slavery to fingering and chasing after
futile arpeggios.

All this and much more Mr. New-
man points out in his usual manner in
his new book on the piano-player, pub-
lished by Grant Richards; unfortu-
nately it is the rather snobbish re-
fusal of the musical public to take
their chances seriously that is at present
the chief obstacle in the path of
future piano development.

As a result it is not worth while to
make quite feasible improvements
which would be lost upon owners who
merely want to have fox trots played
by a sort of perpetual motion. For
example, the really weak point about
the piano-playing instruments of to-
day is the sustaining pedal mechanism;
a great deal of so-called "touch,"
as all pianists know, is due to skillful
work, but no mechanical device
yet sold is delicate enough to insure
accurate pedaling just before, just on
or just after any given note or chord;
dealers affirm that this could be
obtained were it commercially worth
while.

More lamentable is the state of the
music rolls themselves. An obvious
advantage of the piano-player is that it
dispenses with the limitations of having
but 10 fingers, and yet we are still
given rolls cut from piano "arrange-
ments" of symphonies and other or-
chestral works. Further than this,
essential music marks are omitted,
such as indication of time, one has to
know by intuition that a bar or so of
two-four, three-four or five-four is in-
terpolated in a piece in common time.

There ought to be bar marks also,
and it can hardly be true, as has been
suggested, that the printing of hori-
zontal lines to mark the bar would be
illegal, as it would infringe written
music copyright. It is to be hoped
that such essential defects as these,
so plainly remediable, will disappear
now that serious people have de-
scended from their perches in the face
of second-rate piano teachers and
their second-rate pupils the world
over.

Turning to the gramophone, there
are signs of a great deal more prog-
ress than is as yet visible in the case
of the other instrument. Probably its
comparative cheapness and also its
vocal possibilities favor its speedier
evolution. A new invention has been
exhibited wherein an arrangement of
two sound boxes and their arms en-
ables the repetition in perpetuo of a
record without the loss of a beat be-
tween the end and the repeated begin-
ning. To dancers this will be an ob-
vious boon.

Another ingenious invention which
will appeal to lovers of more serious
music enables the second side to be
played without the interval for turn-
ing it over and restarting the ma-
chine. Unfortunately we are told that
this is not yet a commercial propo-
sition. An important new device is a
double sound bar which collects short
and long wave lengths in separate
compartments; it is claimed that a
much clearer result is obtained, but
as yet this can only be said to be in
an experimental stage.

Turning to the records themselves
there have been two outstanding events
of late; the first is the issue of harpi-
chord records. The player is Mrs.
Gordon Woodhouse, and the records

give us "Nobody's Gigg" from the
Fitzwilliam Virginal Book, three Eng-
lish folk dances, two sonatas of
Scarlatti, two Bach fugues, a Bach
prelude, a Purcell gavotte and pieces
by Couperin and Rameau. The value
of these records is obvious and their
educational importance is enhanced by
an excellent account of the harpi-
chord written to go with them. Judg-
ing from the few examples so far pub-
lished the harpsichord lends itself to
gramophone reproduction with quite
remarkable accuracy, and an oppor-
tunity of hearing the Bach pieces in
their original medium is very wel-
come. — It is to be hoped that other
firms will follow the excellent ex-
ample of printing explanatory leaflets
with the music.

The other event of some importance
is the issue of records by a new firm
which have done what ought to have
been done long ago, stamped on the
back of records of arias in foreign lan-
guages a translation and some ac-
count of the why and when of the
song. For very good reasons, Italian
operas tend to be forgotten, and it is as
well to have some source whence one
can ascertain the original setting of
the few parts which prove more dur-
able.

Among the newest records is a ren-
dering of "The Good-Humored Ladies,"
which Russian Ballet enthusiasts, and
others as well, will be glad to have;
lightly scored orchestral works are at
last being well treated by gramophone
records and thereby one of the least
satisfactory aspects of the in-
strument is being improved. An ex-
ample of this improvement in orches-
tral recording which was produced by
one company a few months ago is the
Scriabin "Fodmes d'Extase," which is
very clear although not by any means
highly scored. For wind instruments
well reproduced one may turn to a
record of the ballet music in "Prince
Igor." Flutes, oboes, and horns can
be made to retain a great deal of their
individuality though the technique re-
quires great skill.

WINNIPEG BUILDING TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—While the
building trades unions have accepted
wage reductions in order to avoid
strike, the promise of the employers'
representatives, that such action on
their part would give an impetus to
building, has not yet been fulfilled.
Indeed, there is considerable unem-
ployment. As a possible remedy, it
has been suggested that Winnipeg
might put into effect the scheme of
workers' building guilds, which has
been successful in London, England,
and elsewhere. The only drawback to
this, however, is the obstacle of ob-
taining sufficient guarantees that the
building material dealers would not
block the experiment by withholding
supplies. In labor circles the death
of building is ascribed to an instinc-
tive strike against the workers on the
part of the builders, who, it is ex-
plained, seize upon the opportunity
offered by slack times to lower wages
as much as possible.

NEW INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A new in-
dustry in Manitoba, which will develop
the vast timber resources in the north
and also obviate a recurrence of the
dearth of newspaper experienced in
the prairie provinces a year ago, will
be launched shortly. It is that of pulp
manufacturing, and will require the
construction of a pulp and paper mill,
which will cost at least \$1,000,000,
within three years. The Dominion
government has granted a pulp berth,
consisting of 75 square miles of pulp
and timber lands, to the Manitoba
Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd.,
who, in the course of time, will employ
between 600 and 700 men permanently
at the mill. The agreement with the
government stipulates that at least
half the pulp manufactured must be
converted into paper at the mill. The
company already has begun prelimi-
nary operations, and the more impor-
tant work will be undertaken within
a few months.

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY

Cool Suits for Your Summer Golf

YOU can now adapt your Golf and
Sport attire to put Old Sol on a
handicap!

Wise is the man who prepares to
cope with every hazard of this agile
New England Climate.

Sport or Golf Combination In Palm Beach or Linen

Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, \$28
Knicker to Match, \$8
Linen Coat and Trousers, \$30
Knicker to Match, \$10
The Coats are easy-fitting Golf Model

Tweed and Homespun Suits

GOLF SUITS: \$40 to \$65 SPORT SUITS: \$55 to \$70
(Two Pieces) (Coat-Vest-Trousers)
Trousers to Match: \$10 to \$15 Knicker to Match: \$15 to \$18

MACULAR PARKER
COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON



BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SALIENT OBJECTIVE
OF COOPERATIVES

British Congress President Says
at Scarborough There Must
Be No Parleying With Indi-
vidualism and Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SCARBOROUGH, England—History
will record the fifty-third an-
nual congress of the British
Cooperative Union, for at it was
discussed proposals for the
rejection of which, according to
the union's report, "will undoubtedly
determine in what direction the co-
operative movement shall progress in
the future." The 1500 delegates comprised
a serious assembly as they gave ear-
nest attention to George Major's pres-
idential address.

The congress had met, Mr. Major
said, at a time when it was particu-
larly appropriate that cooperative
policies should be restated with em-
phasis, for the affairs of the nation were
in a state amounting almost to chaos.
The war which was to end war was
over, but the industrial war was still
being fought with a growing intensity
of bitterness between the combatants.
"We were told," said the President,
"that the European war was a war
against an attempt by one nation to
secure national aggrandisement at the
expense of other nations. The indus-
trial war is the same; it is a war
against the attempt of a few to secure
their own individual aggrandisement
at the expense of the general body of
people."

On the People's Side

The cooperative movement, Mr.
Major declared, stood on the side of
the people. It stood for the many
against the few. While its opponents
stood for individualism and competi-
tion, the cooperative movement repre-
sented association and cooperation.
"A short time ago," he continued, "the
Premier told a gathering of politi-
cians, who were not cooperators, that
he was a firm believer in the funda-
mentals of individualism and competi-
tion, and he might have added, nearly
bankrupt—and declared his intention
of forming a new political party for
the maintenance in national industry
of the doctrines of individualism and
competition, desiring, we may assume,
to maintain greatness."

"I would have you note," Mr. Major
continued, "that this astute advocate
of privilege is seeking to maintain 'the
principles of individualism' by means
of political action. We must recog-
nize that fact, and realize that great
and direct bearing upon the application
of the cooperative principle to some
part, at least, of the surplus arising
from our national trading. Through-
out the whole of our history as a
nation the party privilege entrenched
in the seat of government has never
hesitated to use its political power for
the purposes of maintaining and fur-
thering privilege in every one of its
many forms. This is a fact we too
often ignore, and although the Pre-
mier's declaration was ostensibly
directed against all those whom he
was pleased to call 'Socialist,' I want
to say that his challenge was a chal-
lenge to the cooperative movement,
and that we are bound to accept it
and give him a reply."

Objective of Movement

The objective of the cooperative
movement, Mr. Major declared, was
the creation of a nobler social order;
the realization of a cooperative com-
munity. To this end there must be
no parleying with individualism and
competition in industry. War must be
declared against those who would ob-
struct every form of association and
cooperation. The industrial and eco-
nomic power of the workers and con-
sumers should be used for cooperative
ends, and if, as seemed probable, the
opponents of the cooperative move-
ment used their political power in op-
position, the cooperators must cease
to play at politics and set themselves
deliberately to the task of securing
control of the machinery of the gov-
ernment.

The message to this year's congress,
Mr. Major contended, should be to take
a larger view of cooperation; to ex-
amine cooperative policies anew and
learn how to apply them in all the
affairs of men; to rise above the narrow,
limited, and mean conception of co-
operation; to look upon it as a com-
plete philosophy of social life, a liv-
ing gospel, containing all that was
necessary to the healing of the nations
and the salvation of men.

Relations with Russia

During the discussion on Russian
trade relations the Cooperative Whole-
sale Society came in for a good deal
of criticism to which Sir Thomas Allen
and Mr. T. E. Moorhouse of the Co-
operative Wholesale Society replied,
the former saying that anxious as
the society was to do all the international
business it could, the question to be
decided upon was whether trading
should be carried on by political
methods based on pure Socialism as
against cooperative methods based on
voluntarism. Voluntary cooperation,
he stated, has been absolutely de-
stroyed by the Soviet Government.
Mr. Moorhouse said that nobody had
taken greater pains than the Co-
operative Wholesale Society in its attempt
to institute trading relations with Rus-
sia, but if the society was to send out
goods in the name of cooperative men,
they should have a guarantee
that the goods would be paid for.

The great debate of the congress
came when S. P. Perry, secretary of
the Cooperative Party, moved: "That
this Congress accept the constitutions
of the Labor and Cooperative Political

Alliance, and pledges itself to use
every effort to achieve the object
contained therein." Against this an
amendment in favor of political unity
and direct representation in Parlia-
ment and on local governing bodies,
on the grounds that the identification
of the cooperative movement with any
one political party would, by dividing
the members, retard the progress of
cooperative trade and industry, was
moved by Mr. Riddle of Carlisle.

Edward Owen Greening, the veteran
of cooperation, speaking against the
resolution, said the adhesion of the
cooperative movement to one political
party would be a distinct breach in the
traditions by which the movement had
reached its present position. If they
gave preference to one party they
would place a stigma upon other par-
ties. It would be equivalent in politics
to the union between the church and
the state. He preferred that the
movement should be governed by the
policy bequeathed to the United States
of America by Washington, who had
said, "Be friends with all, allies of
none."

The question being put to the
vote it was found that while the
amendment had been rejected by 1953
votes against 1199, the resolution had
a majority of four against it.

FAVORABLE TRADE
OF UNITED STATES

Exports During Fiscal Year Were
Valued at \$6,055,856,706—
Imports Were \$3,468,787,153

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—A favorable trade balance of more
than \$2,600,000,000 was earned by
United States commerce during the
government's fiscal year just ended.
Exports from the United States during
the 11 months ended May 31 amounted
to \$6,055,856,706, while imports totaled
\$3,468,787,153. It is expected that
these figures will be slightly increased
when the official figures for June are
completed.

Practically all branches of industry,
including exporters, manufacturers,
farmers and workers, shared in the
favorable trade balance. Business ex-
ceeding the total ordinary expendi-
tures of the United States Govern-
ment were handled by American ex-
porters during the year.

Exports from the United States
averaged about \$560,500,000 a month,
compared with \$561,200,000 a month
during the corresponding period of the
previous year. Large quantities of ex-
ported commodities were sold on long-
term credit, showing that the returns
on the sales were not all contained in
the profit on the transfer of goods.

Orders for goods were more plen-
tiful because of the export demand than
they would have been had the pro-
ducers of raw materials and manu-
factured goods had to depend entirely
upon domestic demand. Wheels of
factories and mills that otherwise
would have been idle were kept turn-
ing, and this tended to check unem-
ployment. Breadstuffs, meats, grain,
steel and steel products, machines,
paints, oils, cotton, copper, and a host
of other commodities drawn from
every section of the United States
moved by railroad to tidewater and
were there transferred to ships for
dispatch to foreign countries.

TRADING IN LONDON
MARKET LISTLESS

LONDON, England—Trading in se-
curities on the stock exchange was
listless yesterday and the markets
were apathetic. The reason here
was the settlement of the various
Labor troubles was disappointing to
the city.

Oil shares were stronger, owing to
the favorable impression created by
the Shell Transport annual report of
earnings. Shell Transport & Trading
was 5 9/16 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2,
with support lacking. Gilt-edged in-
vestment issues were dull. French
loans were firm on an improvement in
France.

Pending the resumption of business
at New York, dollar descriptions were
quiet. The undertone of industrial
was hard, and further gains were
scared. Hudson's Bay 4 1/4.

Consols for money 4 7/8. Grand
Trunk 4 1/4. De Beers 10 1/4. Rand
Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 36 1/4. per ounce,
money 4 1/4 per cent. Discount rates,
short bills 5 per cent, three months'
bills 5 1/2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Currency	Rate	Parity
Sterling	104.75 1/2	\$4.8465
France (French)	100.00 1/2	100.00
France (Belgian)	107.94 1/2	107.95
France (Swiss)	118.21	118.21
Italy	104.90	104.91
Guilder	3.77	3.78
German mark	1.134	1.135 1/2
Canadian dollar	85 1/2	85 1/2
Argentine peso	35.85	35.85
Drachma (Greek)	107.0	107.0
Peetas	12.83	12.83
Swedish krona	117.3	117.3
Norwegian krona	141.2	141.2
Danish krona	168.0	168.0

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING
NEW YORK, New York—The Shell
Transport & Trading Company reports
for the year ended December 31, 1920,
net, after expenses, but before federal
taxes, of \$7,827,420, compared with
\$4,713,370 in 1919.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton fu-
tures closed steady yesterday. July,
11.85; October, 12.61; December, 13.05;
January, 13.15; March, 13.42. Spot
quiet; middling, 12.15.

AMERICAN LOAN TO PORTUGAL
LONDON, England—Cables from
Madrid announce the arrangements
for a loan by American bankers of
\$50,000,000 to Portugal will be defi-
nitely signed this week.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Railway Situation Shows Signs
of Improvement, Crop Reports
Still Good and the Credit
Contractions Are Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian busi-
ness is studying the permanent tariff
bill submitted to Congress, for admit-
tedly this legislation will have a very
marked effect on conditions in this
country. This is quite realized, when
one reflects on the fact that it affects
possibly \$180,000,000 worth of Cana-
dian exports to the United States, that
is on last year's values. In other
words this amount is equal to one-
third of the total value of this coun-
try's exports to the Republic last
year, and will be equal to one-sixth of
the value of the exports to all coun-
tries this year.

Business, however, has not as yet
reflected the introduction of this leg-
islation, nor has the stock market
done so. It is characteristic of Cana-
dian business that it is not easily
frightened, in which respect it re-
sembles that of the United Kingdom.
It is, moreover, to be remembered
that this country is not tied up to
one market. True, nearly one-half the
exports last year went to the United
States, but over \$600,000,000 went to
other countries. In so far as American
tariff legislation is concerned, it may
hit this country rather hard, but it
would not be the first time that this
has happened. The McKinley and
Dingley tariffs were also severe blows,
but Canadian trade survived them and
will do so again. It must also be
taken into account that through her
extensive foreign banking connections,
her excellent shipping services, and
generally good name abroad, Canada
is an infinitely better business-getter
than she was 25 years ago. So while
the prospect of losing considerable
business in the United States is re-
grettable, still it does not cause dis-
may. Besides, the tariff bill is not
through Congress; it has only entered
that body.

Net Earnings Increase

The railway situation gives signs of
improvement. The Canadian Pacific
Railroad report for May shows a sub-
stantial increase in net earnings,
though the gross are lower than those
for the same month last year. The
gross earnings were \$13,892,044, the
net being \$3,203,551; for May, 1920,
the gross earnings were \$16,459,936,
the net \$3,197,942. On the first five months
of the present year the showing was
better than last year, the gross earn-
ings having been \$69,511,025, the net
\$9,845,408. During the same period
last year the gross earnings were
\$75,577,011, the net \$9,797,635. The
railway returns for February covering
all roads show a much better state of
affairs than existed during the pre-
ceding year, this being especially true
of the Grand Trunk.

Negotiations that are being con-
ducted between the Ontario Hydro-
Electric Power Commission and cer-
tain New York and Detroit interests
are in a fair way to increase very
greatly the export of power from this
country to the United States. Sir
Adam Beck, head of the commission,
recently announced that there was a
good prospect for selling 200,000 horse-
power per annum to New York con-
cerns, while it is possible that Detroit
may take 50,000 or 60,000 horsepower
for her electric railways. As the power
exported now amounts to only 143,000
horsepower per annum, it is obvious
that a very considerable expansion
looms up. Ontario is naturally eager
to get this business, for the develop-
ment now made possible through the
Chippewa extension has given her
quite a large surplus over the home
demand.

Western crop reports continue to be
very favorable, though it should be
said that the intense heat of the last
10 days has caused damage in some
portions of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
In considering the crop reports, it
must be had to the territory covered
by the roads issuing statements, in
which respect those issued by the
Canadian Pacific Railway are perhaps
the better guide for the whole of the
Canadian west, in that they cover a
wider area. It is agreed by practically
all whose opinion is of value that con-
ditions in Saskatchewan and Manitoba
especially are decidedly good.

Surplus Stock Disappearing
Speaking of business conditions gen-
erally, President H. J. Daly said at the
annual meeting of the Home Bank the
other day: "It is encouraging to note
that the heavy surplus stocks apparent
a few months ago are rapidly dis-
appearing, and purchases on a broader
scale by the distributors cannot be
much longer delayed, and we have
every reason to anticipate a more
active domestic trade in the fall."

The May bank statement indicates a
contraction of credits amounting to
\$8,500,000 during the month, that is,
on current loans in Canada. During
the course of the year there has been
a reduction of \$77,500,000 in the amount
of these loans. Savings deposits in
chartered banks showed an increase
of \$1,500,000, and are \$56,000,000 in
excess of those in May, 1920. There
was an increase of \$37,000,000 in the
holdings of government securities by
the banks during the month, or \$55-
500,000 more than the total a year ago.
It is possible that this may indicate
further borrowing by the government,
and the impression receives confirma-
tion in the revenue returns for June,
there having been a decline of a little
over \$10,000,000 in customs as com-
pared with the receipts from that
source in June, 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The new sugar mill of the Sula
Sugar Company, of La Lima, Hon-
duras, is to be electrified. Plans have
been drawn which will make it the
largest electrified sugar mill in Cen-
tral America.

A shipment of 311 bales of cotton
from Galveston, Texas, for Bremen,
Germany, is one result of efforts of
the Texas Export Cotton Association
to dispose of its surplus to Central
Europe. Former United States Post-
master-General A. S. Burleson, now in
Europe, as representative of the associa-
tion, will turn the cotton over to
German spinners to spin into yarn.
The shippers are to receive 12 cents a
pound and half the net proceeds from
sale of the yarn. The same associa-
tion recently negotiated a sale of 18-
000,000 pounds of cotton yarn to
Rumania, involving about \$7,000,000.

A Vienna cable says that all Austro-
Hungarian bank notes held abroad
must be deposited in the city of Vienna
September 15, when the rate of redem-
ption will be decided upon under a
decree issued by the government.

During a visit to the Anglo-Persian
Oil Company's experimental plant at
Rosedale, New Brunswick, by Premier
Booth and other provincial public men,
Matthew Lodge of the company
stated that \$4,250,000 had been set
aside for development of New Brun-
swick oil shales.

W. A. Colston, director of the United
States Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion Bureau of Finance, says \$561,000,
000 worth of railroad securities, in-
cluding \$411,000,000 worth of bonds,
have been issued within the last year.
Of the government's revolving fund for
railroads, less than \$1,000,000 is avail-
able for further extension of credit.

The United States Consul at Tam-
pico, Mexico, has reported to the De-
partment of Commerce that a presi-
dential decree has been published pro-
hibiting circulation of foreign money,
except gold coin, after July 1.

The Zellstoff Waldhof (chemical) of
Mannheim, Germany, has decided to in-
crease its capital stock from \$2,000,
000 marks to \$6,000,000 marks.

As the result of the visit of the
Chinese Silk Commission to the
United States, Chinese manufacturers
are adopting Philadelphia methods of
silk-testing. Apparatus will be set up
in Shanghai under the supervision of
Mr. R. Buchanan, who received his
training at Philadelphia.

Belgium has obtained a contract for
95,000 tons of rails from the Argen-
tine Government at about \$10 per ton.
The American tender was \$216 10s,
British \$210 10s, and Germany \$211s.
It is estimated that gold production
in British Columbia this year will ag-
gregate \$3,500,000, or nearly \$1,000,000
better than last year.

The worst of Cuba's financial crisis
has now been passed, Frank J. Beatty,
Cuban manager of the Royal Bank of
Canada, said, in New York, on his ar-
rival from that country.

DIVIDENDS

International Paper, quarterly of
\$1.50 on preferred, payable July 15 to
stock of July 8.

United States Trust of Boston, semi-
annual of 8%, payable July 1 to hold-
ers of June 28.

Dominion Steel has declared a divi-
dend on common for the period be-
tween March 31 and April 16, the date
the company entered the British Em-
pire Steel consolidation. For this
period a dividend of 1/4 of 1% was
declared, payable on July 13 to stock
of record April 16.

Fisher Body Ohio, quarterly of \$2
on preferred, payable July 11 to stock
of July 1.

Duluth Superior Traction has
passed quarterly of 1% on preferred.
Dividends at that rate have been paid
on that issue regularly since Janu-
ary 1, 1901. No disbursement on com-
mon has been made since October,
1918.

Lima Locomotive, quarterly of 1 1/2%
on preferred, payable August 1 to
holders of July 15.

Ancona Company, quarterly of 1 1/2%
on preferred, payable July 1 to stock
of June 28.

Diamond Match, quarterly of 2%
payable September 15 to stock of
August 31.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway,
quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, pay-
able August 30 to stock of August 1.

General Motors, quarterly of 25
cents on common and 1 1/2% on pre-
ferred and 6% debentures, and 1 1/2%
on the 7% debentures, all payable
August 1 to holders of July 1.

MEXICAN OILS WEAK
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—The weak-
ness of Mexican oils overshadowed yester-
day's dull and narrow stock market.
Ralls and specialties also were
inclined to sag. Generally the list was
lower than the previous close. Mexi-
can Petroleum again established a new
low, that stock closing at 9 1/4, a loss
of 3 1/2 points. Some fine specialties
also sagged. Some improvement was
effected by the 5 1/2 per cent call money
rate. Sales totaled 536,800 shares.

The close was heavy: American Sugar
70, off 2 1/4; Pan American Petroleum
42 1/2, off 2 1/4; Royal Dutch of New York
56 1/2, up 3; Baldwin Locomotive 70 1/4,
off 1 1/4; Bethlehem Steel 45 1/4, off 1 1/4.

BRITISH TREASURY BONDS

LONDON, England—In the House of
Commons Tuesday the government an-
nounced an issue of 5 1/2 per cent
Treasury bonds, which will be offered
to the public at 97. The bonds will
mature in April, 1919, and holders of
5 per cent exchequer bonds maturing
October, 1921, and of national war
bonds maturing 1922 and 1923 will
have the option of converting the
same into the new issue.

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Buyers From Various Parts of the
United States on Regular Visit
to Boston Show Disposition
to Place Fair-Sized Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Bos-
ton shoe market is fast becoming a
lively place. Buyers from all parts
of the country are arriving, and indi-
cations are that there may be a daily
average of more than one hundred in
the market until August 1.
Those here settled down to business
at once, and on certain lines placed
fair-sized orders for early delivery,
but touched ultra fashions with cau-
tion. Staple lines of goods are, in a
number of instances, sold up to Sep-
tember, and not half of the traders
heard from yet.

Reports from the west show that
stocks are low. A small, but steady
outgo, and a still smaller replenish-
ment, have combined to clean up
stock of seasonable shoes. Western
shoe merchants are opti-
mistic, reporting the demand for
summer goods as very brisk, stocks of
up-to-date lines being sold down to
bare floors. The only drawback is a
shortage of money, from farmers to
storekeepers, but that condition is
expected to soon improve.

Southern shoe dealers are not yet in
a position to see clearly just what the
future promises, but for the moment
prospects look good, and on that basis
of reckoning they are extending their
activities, cautiously.

Boston merchants are watching both
shoe and leather conditions closely, as
it is obvious that a restoration of con-
dition will start a movement in foot-
wear closer to normal than has been
seen for a year or more.

A general résumé of the situation
suggests the conclusion that there is
nothing in sight to hinder a constant,
uniform growth in the call for foot-
wear, with a strong tendency toward
a moderate rise in prices, particularly
in the medium grades.

Packer Hide Market

The hide market is practically at a
standstill, the only reported sale of
note being 8000 April ex-light native
cattle at 11 cents, compared with 29
cents a year ago.

However, tanners are not selling
leather enough to be interested in
hides even at reduced prices, to say
nothing of today's quotations, and
most packers are not urging their
holdings on to their clients. Some of
the smaller packers are trying to un-
load, therefore tanners needing small
lots are able to obtain limited amounts
at from 1 cent to 2 cents under figures
quoted by the regular packers. At the
present slow movement of finished
leather it seems a hopeless exhibition
of business enterprise to urge buyers
to take hides at today's quotations.
There have been apathetic periods be-
fore, but not at a time when the shoe
market was well supplied with buyers
whose presence always had a favor-
able influence on kindred markets.

It is certainly a situation without
a precedent, therefore hide dealers are
not improving conditions by holding
prices where they are today, expect-
ing that the operations of the shoe
buyers will suffice to maintain them
in their frames of hide terms.

Country hides are dull, with prices

commensurate with such conditions;
still heaviness prevails, and may force
holders to make concessions.

Leather Markets

The tendency today is to think
badly, even though a ripple of improve-
ment is noticeable, therefore that feel-
ing is broadly expressed. Now while
present conditions in the leather mar-
ket are not to be compared with the
bustle of business booked three or four
years ago, basing the volume now
coming in with that of six months or
a year ago, it will be seen that a gain
has been made, with a slow but steady
trend toward a better market.

Boston sole leather tanners have
been comparatively busy since the
opening of spring. Hemlock tannage
may be a little behind as concerns its
domestic outlet, nevertheless prices
have varied little from 32 to 36 cents
for top grades of overweights.

Tanners of Union sole leather are
having a satisfactory business con-
sidering their output, sole cutters
using several thousand backs per
week. Prices hold just about where
they have been for the past two
months, steer backs selling from
44 to 50 cents and cow backs from
37 to 42 cents.

Oak sole leather trading is averag-
ing well from week to week, buyers
taking fair-sized lots with an increas-
ing tendency. Here again it will be
noticed that quotations are held
firmly, heavy backs selling at 50 to
52 cents, choice close-trimmed backs
55 cents. No bids are bringing
from 50 to 60 cents.

Chicago and Philadelphia markets
are no exceptions: sole leather is re-
ported as moving daily, but with a
pronounced element of caution, me-
dium and heavy weights having the
principal part of the call.

Calif. tanners state that the sale
of high-grade colored stock is good,
but black going slowly. No colored
calf is now quoted at 35 to 50 cents,
some dealers being well sold up on
the finer selections, which command
from 52 to 55 cents. The lower grades
are finding quite a demand from
makers of women's shoes, who are
getting some good serviceable leather
for from 22 to 30 cents. Blacks move
slowly. Prime skins may be bought
from 40 to 45 cents, the lower qual-
ities salable at rates too unreliable to
detail.

Fancy tannages are out of season,

for the present, therefore but little
beyond sampling is reported.

Side upper leather tanners state
that June business totaled much better
than was anticipated. They expect a
further gain in July, as fall shoes are
yet in the making, and stocks of work
shoes in the hands of the distributors
are unusually low.

Prices are fully in tune with
the times, prime full-grain colored
chrome sides being offered at 28 to 30
cents, but there are lots of good qual-
ity, selling from 22 to 28 cents. Still
lower grades are obtainable from 16 to
20 cents. Blacks, top selections, are
quoted from 24 to 28 cents, then range
down as low as 12 cents, but 20 cents
will get some good leather. Elk is
dull, the better selections bringing
hardly 25 cents. Bark tannages are
close to pre-war prices, 11 to 18 cents
asked for really good stock.

Were the shoe buyers to glance over
these quotations they might be
prompted to act with more freedom,
for tanners are not getting value re-
ceived so far as leather is concerned,
leather prices will advance in no un-
certain manner.

STOCK EXCHANGE
RANGE OF PRICES

Six Months Show Extensive
Fluctuations With Rails Show-
ing the Best at Close

NEW YORK, New York—The first
half year's trading on the stock ex-
change was characterized by an ex-
tensive range in prices for virtually
all stocks. The close of June found
practically all industrial issues nearer
their low prices for the period than
their high marks. In case of the rails,
however, this condition did not obtain.
The following table gives the close
June 30, of leading stocks on the ex-
change, and the 1921 high and low:

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	1921	High	Low	June 30
Allied Chemical	55 1/2	58	52	55 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	51	55 1/2	47 1/2	51
American Can	32 1/2	35 1/2	29 1/2	32 1/2</

JUDGES INDORSE DORSEY POLICY

Governor's Course in Giving Publicity to Negro Abuse in Georgia Declared to Be Effective Way to Correct Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia, July 6.—Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey's recent reply to his critics on his pamphlet on race conditions in Georgia has been generally commended here, not only by citizens of Atlanta, but by people from every section of the State and the south. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has interviewed persons in practically every walk of life in connection with the race relations controversy, finds that the consensus of opinion favors the Governor's stand, that the way to correct existing evils is with the white light of pitiless publicity.

In his latest statement, the chief executive of the State does not recede from his position or modify his conclusions as set forth in the pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia." He holds that "it is a mistake to suppose the facts, but the part of honesty and wisdom to look them squarely in the face."

It will do no good, the Governor asserts, for the newspapers of Georgia to declare that Georgia is no worse, when it comes to lynching and mob violence, than other sections of the country "for that is not correct, as our record is exceptionally bad."

Judges Indorse Dorsey Action

So far as the judges of the superior courts of the state are concerned, Governor Dorsey makes the point that he sent them at once, upon its issuance, copies of his pamphlet, and cites the fact that Judge Andrew J. Cobb, of Athens, Georgia, a former superior court judge and former supreme court judge, was one of the men to whom he submitted the pamphlet prior to its issuance, and that Judge Cobb approved it and approved its issuance.

Quoting at length from a letter received by him from another Superior Court judge whose name he does not give, the Governor shows that this judge heartily indorses the pamphlet after reading it. "You have probably struck the bow of the ship of state into a hornet's nest," this judge wrote the Governor, "but that will pass. Southern people are proud and quick to resent criticism, but after the storm has passed they will rectify their wrongs. Every southern white man who will face the facts knows that the Negro is not treated with that justice which should characterize our dealings with a race which are the wards of the Caucasian race."

This view expressed by the unnamed Superior Court judge, in the Governor's opinion, will be the final view taken by 85 per cent of the people of Georgia. He declares it is futile to attempt to show that his pamphlet was exaggerated.

Farm Labor Conditions

Replying to the criticism of Senator Sam L. Olive, president of the Georgia State Senate, that the pamphlet is "calculated to disturb farm labor conditions, Governor Dorsey declares that his leading motive, second to the motive of justice, was the improvement of farm labor conditions, for the reason, as he asserts, that hundreds of Negroes are fleeing from Georgia farms, and two counties have left in them no Negroes at all.

"Experience has demonstrated," the Governor declares in this connection, "that a small minority of lawless people are driving the Negroes away by their cruelties, and that the law-abiding class, which is overwhelmingly in the majority, must put a stop to these cruelties."

Further in this connection, the Governor declares that the cruelties are not confined to farms, but recently work on a railroad was stopped because Negroes were employed, and a lumber camp was threatened with dynamite because it employed Negroes. The Governor asserts that such conditions cannot continue, and expresses the belief that conservative men like Senator Olive and Governor-Elect Hardwick, who also criticized the Governor in a speech a few days ago at McDonough, Georgia, will "see the wisdom of dealing with the situation along the lines suggested by me."

Mr. Hardwick Interviewed

In this connection it should be stated that a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Governor-Elect Hardwick, and he stated that he would have "a good deal to say on the subject after he was inaugurated on the 23d of next month." He intimated that his position would be anything but "one along the lines suggested" by Governor Dorsey. Close friends of Governor-Elect Hardwick say that it was not his intention to refer to the race relations controversy in his speech at McDonough, but shortly before ascending the speaking platform some one handed him a batch of newspaper clippings from northern newspapers which played up Georgia in a most sensational and unfavorable light. He did not mention the present Governor by name, but scored those who had had a hand in "holding Georgia up to the scorn of the world," or words to that effect.

There was not a case cited in the pamphlet, says the Governor in conclusion, which was not supported by a signed letter or report, and this evidence is open to the inspection of judges, solicitors, members of the Legislature, editors, preachers, and other leaders of opinion to whom he appealed. He declares unequivocally that issuance of the pamphlet was wise, because outside papers are praising Georgia instead of criticizing. He closes with the statement that he

is confident of a final verdict by the people in support of what he has done.

It is stated here that John J. Egan, wealthy manufacturer and church leader, Marion Jackson of Atlanta and Archibald Blackshear of Augusta paid for the pamphlet recently printed by Governor Dorsey, the distribution being made from Mr. Jackson's office. These gentlemen are at the head of what is known as the Municipal League of Georgia.

PARK EXPLOITATION ISSUE IS RAISED

Teachers of Landscape Architecture Condemn Encroachment and Urge the Importance of Natural Landscape Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Unalterable opposition to commercial exploitation of national parks and monuments, and conviction that study and appreciation of the natural landscape is of supreme importance, was expressed in resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the National Conference on Landscape Architecture held at Harvard University. Selection of a trained landscape architect to direct the recreation activities of the forest service was also indorsed by the conference. Extension of opportunities to women to enter the landscape field was urged in another resolution.

Although the danger of exploitation of the Yellowstone National Park through the provisions in two bills before the last session of Congress was overcome with their failure to pass, it has been urged that a careful watch be kept. Mobilization of sentiment resulted in removing loopholes left in the Federal Water Power Act, and the issue as a whole came prominently before the public.

Bringing the question up again, the conference adopted a resolution, and forwarded copies to all federal officials concerned, declaring that it "regards the repeated attempts of private parties and corporations to encroach on various areas of public property which are a part of our great national beauty, historic interest, or public utility, have been purchased or reserved by the nation for the use and enjoyment of the people, as a distinct menace to the integrity of the public domain and a flagrant disregard of public rights." The resolution adds that it condemns such sectional attempts and expresses hope that all administrative officers concerned "will use their full authority to frustrate any and all such exploitation or misuse and to preserve inviolate the areas which have been set aside for the public good."

Among the points brought out in the discussions at the conference was one that the natural landscape provides incomparable examples to the landscape student. Embodying this idea in a resolve, the conference asserted that it is desirable to emphasize at this time the supreme importance of the study and appreciation of the natural landscape; and that special endeavor should be made to lead the student to a serious contemplation and analysis of natural landscapes; a realization of a logical classification of landscapes, and a careful comparison of their qualities, with emphasis on the fact that beauty should be studied in terms of quality rather than in terms of quantity.

Holding that the development of the recreational side of forestry work is essentially one of landscape work, the conference indorsed the selection by the government of a man so trained as director. A resolution also laid emphasis on the importance of the extension of civic design to rural communities, recognizing that city and country districts are mutually dependent and that the planning of either without reference to the other is incomplete. Approval of the fellowship in landscape architecture at the American Academy at Rome as a factor in international cooperation was expressed.

HAWAII UNIVERSITY ENTERING CLASS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The University of Hawaii expects an entering class next September larger than the one which entered last year, and a total enrollment substantially greater than it ever has had before, according to a statement issued by president Arthur L. Dean, explaining the institution's plans for 1921-22.

Construction work is going on actively on the campus to provide for the increased enrollment. The largest of the new building enterprises is that of the new chemistry and physics laboratory, which is now well under way. The concrete work on the new swimming tank has been completed and a contract for dressing rooms is to be let shortly.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature for buildings for dormitory purposes, but since the money was not available until July 1, work could not be started on them earlier. It is planned to erect a dormitory of the bungalow type capable of housing about 25 men. There is also to be a new building for girls, and also one for dining facilities.

DECLARATION IS READ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston's celebration of the Fourth of July included the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by a student of the English High School, dressed in Continental costume. From the same balcony the original declaration was read to the people of Boston in 1776.

PUBLIC UTILITIES VIEWPOINT STATED

Chairman of Rhode Island Commission Asserts the "Average Man" Does Not Understand Fundamentals of the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—That "the average man" does not understand the fundamentals of public utilities, which must "be fed as the farmer feeds his work horse" if they are to fulfill the public service they contract to do, was the answer given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by William C. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, in a discussion of the public utilities issue, which, on the question of rates, is now prominent in many localities. The issue in Rhode Island was raised by a recent request for rate increase made simultaneously with confirmation of a year-old scale of rates by the state commission. As a result the commission has been the object of attack on the ground that it is not fulfilling the duty of public protection.

Characterizing the moves toward litigation and investigation on the part of public agencies as "nagging," Mr. Bliss declared that such action is often more harmful to the consumer than beneficial to the consumer. It is pointed out that the duty of inquiry rests with the Public Utilities Commission under the law. The issue, however, has been shaped about the question of what other agency can or should be able to act when the public board does not.

Comparisons Dangerous

Warning that the public should not be "misguided by comparisons," Mr. Bliss pointed out that there necessarily must be a difference between the expenses of a company supplying a widely separated public and one, as in New York City, with many consumers on a certain length of pipe line. Mr. Bliss took up the question of allowing an 8 per cent dividend, which has been attacked, declaring that it has been essential in order that the company have adequate capital and that rates have been allowed to maintain this dividend. The capital, he said, "is to the company, what the feed is to the farmer's horse."

"Here is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," Mr. Bliss continued, "a corporation with infinitely more credit than any we can think of, going out to borrow money on stated obligations to pay 7 per cent. Here is a gas company, with \$7,500,000 in capital stock, every dollar of which is paid in, going to have to raise something like \$500,000 to meet essential requirements, which must offer an 8 per cent dividend to its investors. This gas company has stock, no bonds, no notes or anything that guarantees the payment of this dividend. It is an unique situation, one which requires consideration from every angle."

"For 30 years prior to 1912 in Rhode Island it had been agreed in franchises from municipalities that 8 per cent was a fair rate of interest for public utilities stock. Then the Public Utilities Commission was established. The law placed the corporations under it. The law gave the municipalities the right of complaint, fixing upon them the burden of proof. The law gave the commission the right of initiative; plenty of authority to inquire into charges and methods of manufacture and business."

Inquiries Held

"Three times since its establishment the commission has gone into the gas situation. Each time it has found that the situation was fair to producer and consumer. Each time the complaining parties have been afforded under the law the right of appeal from the commission's order. At no time up to the present has this appeal been perfected; has it been shown before the appellate body that this commission was in error or, the rates it had fixed, unjust."

"There is a tendency toward Socialism today that crops out in attacks on public utilities. It is everywhere. Look the world over and find what public utility supervision has to contend with. Take the example of the private business—a textile manufacturer, for instance: A new loom, one which will weave faster, better, more efficiently, is put on the market. The textile man installs that loom. Well, the textile man adds to the price of his cloth to pay for his new looms. The public pays for his new looms."

"And, in just the same way—the public should know—the public must pay for new electric cars, when horse cars are discarded, for new machinery for making electricity, for making gas, for anything with which the public is served. If the public refuses to pay, the utility goes the way of the unfed horse and the taxpayer, who right now in paying all he ought to, has to pay more for his gas and for his electricity and for his transportation."

NATIONAL AIRWAY SYSTEM PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A system of model airways, covering the entire continent, is planned by the army air service for the use of all operators of aircraft. It contemplates various chains of landing fields, supplemented by frequent emergency fields and identification markers connecting the principal cities.

Because of the lack of appropriations from the federal government, air service officials said yesterday it was their purpose to appeal to the chambers of commerce, aerial clubs and civic organizations, to assist in the creation of the airways. The Boy Scouts organization already has

pledged its cooperation, and will construct identification markers, guard wrecked planes, submit monthly reports on emergency landing field conditions, and generally assist aviators in trouble.

The plan calls for the first of the model airways between this city and Dayton, Ohio, with five main stations, 10 subsidiary stations and 20 emergency fields. Another airway tentatively approved is one from New York City to Langley Field, Virginia.

ONTARIO FARMERS AND FEDERAL VOTE

United Farmers Party, Organized for Provincial Purposes, About to Turn To Dominion Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATFORD, Ontario.—The choice by South Perth United Farmers of a man to represent them in the prospective federal election contest is an indication of the fact that all over Ontario the United Farmers Party, organized for provincial purposes, is about to turn its forces into the Dominion field. Many counties have nominated candidates so as to be ready for any election for the federal House of Commons, and it is estimated that before the early autumn nearly every federal riding in Ontario where United Farmers clubs are operating will have organized for the impending contest and named candidates.

As in previous years, the United Farmers are maintaining interest in politics throughout the summer by holding "riding picnics" where the farmers gather in thousands, usually to hear the issues of the day explained by some member of the Party government or some officer of the farmers' political organization. The stand of Mr. Drury on the Lake of the Woods question is beginning to take on additional interest as the season progresses, most of the speakers referring in favorable terms to the position of the government on this matter.

Disagreement Indicated

Indications that all might not be smooth sailing within the party on the Lake of the Woods matter, however, were seen when T. A. Crerar, federal leader of the Farmers Party, canceled his tour of Ontario, where he and Mr. Drury were to take the platform side by side. In the federal House, Mr. Crerar voted with the government, that is against Mr. Drury, on the Lake of the Woods question, and it is believed the joint tour of the Province was called off for this reason.

However, doubt is cast on this theory by the announcement that Michael Clarke of Red Deer, prominent among the Progressives, is to come instead of Mr. Crerar. With whatever degree of unanimity the farmers line up for the imminent federal contest, the breach between factions of the farmers in Ontario is not becoming any narrower.

Road-Building Discouraged

Some hint of the situation is seen in a resolution recently passed in West Middlesex riding by one of the most powerful of the farmers' clubs, in which the resignation of the farmer member was demanded because he had failed to oppose the extensive and costly road-building program approved by the Drury government and carried out by F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works. The club in question pointed out that the policy of making the Province a grid of good highways was first projected by the Hearst Conservative government, and that when the farmers entered the contest against him, it was decided in their platform that road-building "on such an expensive scale would not be countenanced."

The election of a farmer government, however, states the signal for heavy road-building, and many of the clubs, which are the backbone of the provincial political organization of the farmers, have protested. The West Middlesex club not only called for the resignation of the member for this reason, but added that Mr. Drury should call for the retirement also of Mr. Biggs.

PROFESSOR DECLARES LOYALTY TO IDIOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—"I want to express my pride in the idiom and my loyalty to it," declared Dr. C. Alphonse Smith, professor of English at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, referring to "you all" as used in the south, in a recent lecture at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

"The peculiarity of the idiom does not consist in putting 'all' after the pronoun; that is perfectly correct," said Dr. Smith. "The peculiarity is in the meaning of the idiom. When a southerner says 'you all' he doesn't mean all of you, but he is using it in the idiomatic sense, with group significance. There are four characteristics of this idiom: first, that the accent is never on the 'all' but spread over both words until it sounds about like 'yawl'; second, the term is never the equivalent for 'all of you'; third, the answer of the southerner to whom the 'you all' is addressed is always 'we,' and never 'I'; and fourth, every time a southerner uses 'you all' it presupposes a group."

Dr. Smith said that he had, some years ago, asked Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page, southern writers, if, in their wide acquaintance with southern speech they had ever heard "you all" used with singular meaning, and both authorities replied emphatically that they never had.

"The germs of the idiom are to be found in English as old as Shakespeare," declared Dr. Smith. "Byron used 'you all' in unmistakable group significance when writing to a single

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Individual (Murray, his publisher),

when Byron used the idiom to mean the publisher group as distinguished from the author group.

Dr. Smith's explanation of why the idiom developed in the south and not in England was that the ante-bellum south was a "terraced society," a society cut up into groups, with the planter and his folks at the top, and the slave, groups underneath.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE

INDUSTRY'S GROWTH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—"Phenomenal"

is the word used by the bureau of census in describing the growth of the pineapple industry of the Hawaiian Islands as shown in the bureau's publication on manufactures in Hawaii, based upon the census of 1920.

"The prosperity of Hawaii," says the bulletin, "depends largely upon the production of sugar. Rice ranked second in value of products in 1909. Its loss in position is due to the phenomenal growth in the value of pineapples canned, which increased 1094 per cent during the decade, while the increase in rice was 142.8 per cent."

According to the census, there are 241 manufacturing establishments in Honolulu and 57 in Hilo, practically all of the manufacturing being centered in these two cities. In the Honolulu establishments 5848 persons are employed; in Hilo, 659. The capital invested in the Honolulu institutions amounted to \$19,861,770, and in Hilo \$2,764,349. The value of products manufactured in Honolulu totaled \$43,611,175, and in Hilo \$5,612,198. The value added by manufacture is \$14,782,662 in Honolulu, and \$2,410,708 in Hilo.

TOWN HAS CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Massachusetts.—Although this town opened its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration with a parade and speechmaking on the Town Common on July 4,

the big event will take place on Thursday and Friday in the form of a pageant in which lineal descendants of the town's founders will take part.

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AN ITALIAN POET

"scarce" and priced at 18d., the temptation to buy it is irresistible. How far the epithet was warranted has not been ascertained, but from the literary point of view the volume in question was a find. It was called "Echoes from the French Poets," was published in 1870 by John Camden Hotten, who four years previously had

THE HOME FORUM

Encouraging Literary Productivity

In the old-fashioned text-book we used to be told that the branch of learning that was treated was at once an art and a science. Literature is much more than that. It is an art, a science, a profession, a trade, and an accident. The literature that is of lasting value is an accident. It is something that happens. After it has happened, the historical critics busy themselves in explaining it. But they are not able to predict the next stroke of genius.

Shelley defines poetry as the record of "the best and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds." When we are fortunate enough to happen in upon an author at one of these happy moments, then, as the country newspaper would say, "a very enjoyable time was had." After we have said all that can be said about art and craftsmanship, we put our hopes upon a happy chance. Literature cannot be standardized. We never know how the most painstaking work may turn out. The most that can be said of the literary life is what Sancho Panza said of the profession of knight-errantry: "There is something delightful in going about in expectation of accidents."

After a meeting in behalf of Social Justice, an eager, distraught young man met me, in the streets of Boston, and asked: "You believe in the principle of equality?"

"Yes."

"Don't I then have just as much right to be a genius as Shakespeare had?"

"Yes."

"Then why ain't I?"

I had to confess that I didn't know. It is with this cheated sense of our limitations that we meet for any organized attempt at the encouragement of literary productivity. Matthew Arnold's favorite bit of irreverence in which he seemed to find endless enjoyment was in twitting the unfortunate Bishop who had said that "something ought to be done" for the Holy Trinity. It was a business-like proposition that involved a spiritual incongruity.

A confusion of values is likely to take place when we try to "do something" for American Literature. It is an object that appeals to the uplifter who is anxious to "get results." But the difficulty is that if a piece of writing is literature, it does not need to be uplifted. If it is not literature, it is likely to be so heavy that you can't lift it. We have been told that a man by taking thought cannot add a cubit to his stature. It is certainly true that we cannot add many cubits to our literary stature. If we could we should all be giants.—Samuel McChord Crothers.

Conscious Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN existence is, at best, a hazardous pilgrimage, indefinite in purpose, uncertain in duration, and, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Some individuals spend their time as impulse directs or necessity seems to demand, while others, believing themselves wise and provident, plan their lives, days, months, years even, in advance of the present, often to see their most cherished hopes blighted, and their best laid schemes doomed to failure.

The self-styled fatalist accepts with more or less resignation the edict of what he is pleased to term the powers that be, and sees in every experience their interposition. He cannot be truly happy for his habitation is material and is ever at the mercy of the winds of fate which blow him good or ill fortune as he believes.

Men aver that they trust each other in commercial and other enterprises, placing their confidence in human personality which is always unstable whether pleasing or otherwise. The carnal mind has endeavored to govern the world from the beginning of time, always with disastrous results. Could any person or group of persons guide the destiny of men? A group of people is a material concept of force—human will—which never yet has won a real victory. Men and nations led by a false sense of power are insecure, for then life becomes a constant compromise between hope and fear. When there is a lessening of the demand for labor, and money does not seem to be in plentiful circulation, individuals become panic-stricken and this mesmerism spreads, causing wholly unnecessary anxiety and distress, not through the lack of supply but of understanding. Evil has many phases both obvious and subtle, but it is just one thing, a belief in a power apart from God, the lie of Babylon, which, though it mount to the very heavens in its despotic effort to simulate god, is evil, nothingness, still. Nevertheless, the query persists: "How can one have the assurance that he is led by Deity in meeting the various vicissitudes and achievements common to human experience?" Christian Science teaches that conscious guidance is voluntary dependence upon God, divine Principle, as All-in-all. This is the strait and narrow way.

Through the study of Christian metaphysics, one becomes a clear thinker, refusing to accept the brass of materialistic theories for the gold of understanding. Righteousness is the sum of all good and is the prize which all must eventually win, but self-righteousness bears the mark of hypocrisy, and follows not the leading of Truth.

One of the most beautiful illustrations of conscious direction is the Bible-story of Joseph and his brethren. Hated by his brothers, even reproved by Jacob, his father, the Hebrew boy, notwithstanding, understood that one day they should come to him for succor and pardon, and he rejoiced that in that day he would be able to aid them and set them in high places. This was not egotism, but a realization that his people would, at the right time, make obedience to him, i. e., acknowledge the spiritual understanding which he reflected. Escaping death at their hands, Joseph was sold into slavery in Egypt, but through the wickedness of those who envied him because he gained special privileges, he was dishonored and cast into prison. During all his crucial experiences, however, he recognized the ever-presence of God, knowing that divine Love would deliver him at the right time, and how wonderful was the deliverance. Called forth from his prison-house by the king, to interpret a dream, Joseph proved to be the means of salvation not only of his family, but of all Egypt and surrounding countries. His knowledge of Truth proved to be power, it brought peace and plenty in the land of Pharaoh, and because he was faithful in obedience to Principle, he became the actual ruler over many things.

It has been aptly said that the many colors of Joseph's coat represented the moral qualities of courage, honesty, truth, wisdom, purity, and others, and it is certain that he reflected these divine attributes. Today the call to spiritual service comes to us as it did to the young Israelite many centuries ago. For daily preparation, a careful scrutiny of one's aims and actions is essential in order that errors to be corrected may be uncovered, for you can give to others only that which you yourself possess. Are you sad, apathetic, doubting the verity of good? Then you are showing these false views to a waiting world looking for practical evidence of good. To assert that joy, health, supply are the birthright of every one, is the beginning of wisdom, and your constructive thinking will bless humanity as Mind unfolds by demonstration. The mind of a mortal never progresses, but travels in a circle, expressing the suppositional opposite of activity. Whatever one's circumstances may seem to indicate of lack along any line, the real man is confidently going forward, traversing the highway of our God, his every act in perfect unity with Truth.

On pages 147 and 148 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says: "The upright man is guided by a fixed Principle, which destines him to do nothing but what is honorable, and to abhor whatever is base or unworthy; hence we find him ever the same,—at all times the trusty friend, the affectionate relative, the conscientious man of business, the pious

worker, the public-spirited citizen. He assumes no borrowed appearance. He seeks no mask to cover him, for he acts no studied part; but he is indeed what he appears to be,—full of truth, candor, and humanity. In all his pursuits, he knows no path but the fair, open, and direct one, and would much rather fail of success than attain it by reproachable means. He never shows us a smiling countenance while he meditates evil against us in his heart. We shall never find one part of his character at variance with another."

It is evident, then, that safe guidance is Principle continuously revealing divine idea in infinite manifestation to meet every human need.

Emerson's Chronicle of Thoughts

"The publication of Emerson's journals, kept for over half a century, is a precious gift to the reading public," declares Henry A. Beers in "Emerson and His Journals." "It is well known that he made an almost daily record of his thoughts; that, when called upon for a lecture or address, he put together such passages as would dovetail, without too anxious a concern for unity; and that from all these sources, by a double distillation, his perfected essays were finally evolved. . . . These journals differ from common

hour (one a.m.) and the whole scene is lit up by the gigantic electrical sky-signs, which seem to concentrate about this point. One in particular—the Overland car—is a fine example of the importance of aerial advertisement, and from a height of two thousand feet we can see its wheels revolving, and the dust rising in clouds behind it, presumably as an illustration of its speed.

"The air over New York feels very disturbed, partly owing to the approaching cyclone from the Great Lakes, of which we have already had warning, and partly also to the heat rising upwards from the city itself; in spite of this the ship is very steady. . . . One-ten a.m. (New York, summer time). We head for home with three

would willingly share the inspiration which he, but nobody else, could find in the most uninspiring canvas, an inspiration to criticism that is, not to admiration—he never wavered in his allegiance to the "Almighty Swells" of art. Once he began to talk I did not care to have him stop, and I would say, "Why not come to Buckingham Street with me? You have not seen J. for a long while." He would vow he couldn't, he must get back to Kew to do his article. I would insist a little, he would waver a little, and at last he would agree to a minute's talk with J., excusing himself to himself by protesting that Buckingham Street was on his way to the Underground, as it was if he chose to go out of his way to make it

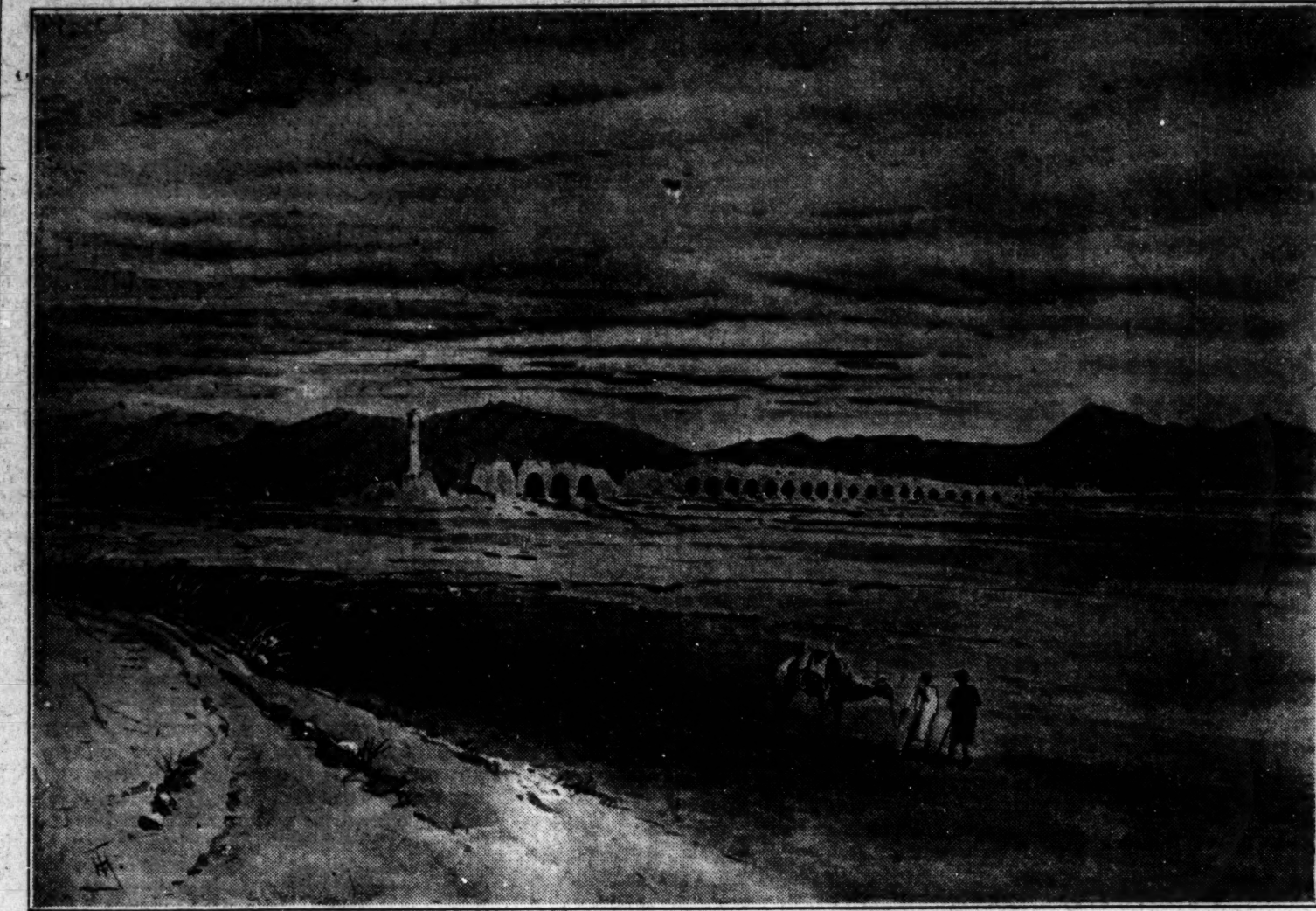
The Lake-Below

More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves
Of Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves.
No meadows thrown between, the giddy steep
Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow deeps.
To towns, whose shades of no rude noise complain,
From ringing town apart and grating wall—
To flat-roofed towers, that touch the water's bound.
Or lurk in woody sunless glens profound.
Or, from the rending rocks, obtrusive cling,
And o'er the whitened wave their shadows fling—
The pathway leads, as round the steep
It twines;
And Silence loves its purple roof of vines.
The loitering traveler hence, at evening, sees
From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees;
Or marks, mid opening cliffs, fair dark-eyed maid
Tend the small harvest of their garden glades;
Or stops the solemn mountain-shades to view
Stretch o'er the pictured mirror broad and blue,
And track the yellow lights from steep to steep.
As up the opposing hills they slowly creep.
Aloft, here, half a village shines, arrayed
In golden light; half hides itself in shade.
While, from amid the darkened roofs, the spire,
Restlessly flashing, seems to mount like fire:
There, all unshaded, blazing forests throw
Rich golden verdure on the lake below.

—Wordsworth.

The Hills in Summer

Finally, there are the moonlight and the starlight of the hills with all their glamour; and on sultry summer evenings, when the twilight is nearly done and the air is hushed and no moon is in the sky, there is the distant flash of lightning along the crest. How the rivulet of light flashes upon hedge and dome, spreads over the forests, flares upon the heated air, and illumines the thickening sky! How huge, then, the mass of the hills, how much larger they seem in the dusk than in full sunlight! And what mystery in the vast gloom of the flash-lighted valleys, what romance in the golden-pinnacled tops!—John C. Van Dyke.



The Pul-i-Malun across the Hari Rud river in Afghanistan

Reproduced by permission

The Bridge of Malun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About three and a half miles south of the walls of Herat is the picturesque little village of Malun spread unevenly over the sloping southern banks of the Hari Rud, the river of Herat. The village marks the most important point of departure for the long southern and eastern road to Farah and Kandahar, and is connected with Herat by the once famous bridge (or Pul) of Malun. The river here winds through many channels interspersed by stretches of yellow sand, no longer drifting in solid force within a narrow bed, but offering frequent opportunities for a take-off into the intricate systems of canals which are the basis of all Herat cultivation. Consequently there are times in the dry season when the river itself runs dry, but this usually occurs some distance beyond Herat, and at the Malun point I believe it is never possible to cross dryshod. With an intermittent stream such as this it may be a matter of surprise that the great engineer ruler of the seventeenth century (Shah Abbas I) should have considered it necessary to build a bridge of unusual length across the river at all, but there are times when the river is in flood, and then a swollen torrent of brick red water rushes down from the long straight eastern valley of Herat, a valley which leads nowhere, but spouts out red streamlets from all the cracks and crevices of the long snow-fed flat-topped ridges to join the snow-fed stream born in the mountains west of Kabul. Then, indeed, the Hari Rud is a mighty river as far as the next great bridge (leading into Persian territory) the Tir Pul, where a British Commission party once found itself cut off from Persia by the sudden disappearance of a large section of the bridge. The Pul-i-Malun was as well designed as all the rest of the public works of Shah Abbas, and as well placed.

The peculiarly Persian institution, the "Haar," or covered walk, without which travel in Persia would often be an undertaking of difficulty and danger in many a thirsty desert space, also owes its conception to the same beneficent ruler. The Pul-i-Malun stands undisturbed by the floods (but in a state of picturesque disrepair) as a striking monument to the power of constructive thinking in a single individual to inspire a country with the genius of development.

Hiawatha's Birch Canoe

Thus the Birch Canoe was bulid in the valley, by the river,
In the bosom of the forest;
And the forest's life was in it,
All its mystery and its magic,
All the lightness of the birch-tree,
All the toughness of the cedar,
All the larch's supple sinews;
And it floated on the river
Like a yellow leaf in Autumn,
Like a yellow water-lily.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

diaries in being a chronicle of thoughts, rather than of events, or even of impressions. Emerson is the most impersonal of writers, which accounts in part, and by virtue of the attraction of opposites, for the high regard in which he held that gossip, Montaigne. Still, there are jottings enough of foreign travel, lecture tours, domestic incidents, passing public events, club meetings, college reunions, walks and talks with Concord neighbors, and the like, to afford the material of a new biography, which has been published uniformly with the ten volumes of journals. And the philosopher held himself so aloof from vulgar curiosity that the general reader, who breathes with difficulty in the rarified air of high speculations, will perhaps turn most readily to such more intimate items as occur. As where his little son—"deep-eyed boy" of the "Threnody"—being taken to the circus, said a propos of the clown, "Papa, the funny man makes me want to go home." Emerson adds that he and Waldo were of one mind on the subject; . . .

"In the privacy of his journals, every man allows himself a license of criticism which he would hardly practice in public. The limitations or eccentricities of Emerson's literary tastes are familiar to most; such as his dislike of Shelley and contempt for Poe, the 'jingle man.' But here is a judgment, calmly penned, which rather takes one's breath away: 'Nathaniel Hawthorne's reputation as a writer is a very pleasing fact, because his writing is not good for anything, and this is a tribute to the man.' This, to be sure, was in 1842, eight years before the appearance of 'The Scarlet Letter.' Yet, to the last, the romancer's obsession with the problem of evil affected the resolved optimism as unwholesome. Indeed, he speaks impatiently of all novels, and prophesies that they will give way by or to autobiographies and diaries. The only exception to his general distaste for fiction is 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' which he mentions repeatedly and with high praise, comparing it with Æschylus."

From New York by Air

Air Commander E. M. Matland of the British airship R-34 gives this description of New York as seen from the air:

"Thursday, July tenth. New York at night looks wonderful from a height of one thousand feet—miles and miles of tiny bright twinkling lights.

"We wonder if it is necessary to go higher than one thousand feet to avoid bumping into the 'skyscrapers,' so Scott puts her up to fifteen hundred feet to be quite sure!

"The searchlights at first make some very unsuccessful attempts to find us, and their beams are 'feeling' through the sky in every direction.

"Finally they get us fair and square over Fifth Avenue.

"The Times Square, Broadway, is a remarkable sight—we see thousands of upturned faces in spite of the early

thousand miles of sea between us and our Scottish base.

"The wind is now well behind, and our speed made good is estimated to be sixty-five knots, or seventy-eight miles an hour.

"The weather at time of starting is decidedly helpful for a flight from America to England, this takes some time, as we find we have quite a large collection of parcels and letters of all descriptions. There are letters for H. M. the King, the Foreign Office, Admiralty, Postmaster-General; and a large number of copies of the 'Public Ledger' for the editor of 'The Times.' . . . In addition we have cinematograph films of our landing in America, President Wilson's reception in New York, and also medals for Alcock and Brown presented by the Aero Club of America.

"This journey, we hope, will prove to be the fastest newspaper delivery between New York and London yet accomplished, and will be the forerunner of a regular interchange of mails between East and West."

Bob Stevenson

I have no fancy for nicknames in any place or at any time. I have suffered too much from my own. But I dislike the familiarity of them above all in print. And yet, I could no more call Bob Stevenson anything save Bob than I could venture to abbreviate the Robert or the Louis of his cousin. He had been given in baptism a more formal name—in fact he had been given three of unquestioned dignity—Robert Alan Mowbray. But I doubt if anybody had ever known him by the name or if he had ever used them himself. When he wrote he signed his fine array of initials, and when he was not R. A. S. M., he was Bob.

It seems to me now a curious chance, as well as a piece of good luck, that the two most eloquent of the company in Louis Stevenson's "Talk and Talkers" should have come to us on our Thursday night, for Bob was the Spring-Heeled Jack, "the loud, copious, and intolerant talker" of that essay just as Henry was the Burly.

He was not more spring-heeled in his talk than in evading capture for it. In his later years he made few visits. If we wanted him we had to gather him up by the wayside and bring him home with us. The newspaper work I was doing then took me the rounds of the London galleries on press days and, as he was the art critic of the "Pall Mall," I was continually coming across him busy about the same work in Bond Street or Piccadilly. Nothing pleased me better than to meet him on these occasions, for he could make the dull show that I, in my dull way, was finding dull the most entrancing entertainment in London. His every visit to a gallery was to him an adventure and every picture a romance, and the best of it for his friends was that he

so. Before he knew it, the minute had stretched out to our dinner hour when he was persuaded that he would save time by dining with us, as he must dine somewhere; if he went right afterward, he could still be back at Kew in plenty of time to finish his article for the last post.

Of course he never did go right afterward—what talker ever did go right anywhere immediately after dinner when the real talk is only beginning? . . .

If I could talk like Bob Stevenson I would not be interrupted either. Greater excitement could not be had out of the most exciting story of adventure, and I do not believe he knew until he got to the end any more where his talk was going to lead him than the reader how the story is going to turn out until the last chapter is reached. Louis Stevenson described certain qualities of his talk, but made no effort to give the talk itself, and in Bob's case, as in Henry's, it was the talk itself that counted. There was no acting in it as in Henry's or in Whistler's—no burying of his head in his hands and violent gestures—no well-placed laugh and familiar phrase.

Before I met him I had been told of his influence over Louis Stevenson, whose debt to him for ideas and conceits was said to be immeasurable, and nobody who knew Bob has doubted it. I feel convinced that Louis owed to him also his touch of the fantastic, the unusual in dress, since it belonged so entirely to Bob and was no less in keeping with his attitude toward the universe and his place in it—his tendency of always probing the real for the romantic.

Knowing one cousin and the books of the other, I should say it was Bob who, in their childhood, originated the drama of the Lantern-Bearers and the evil-smelling lantern under the great coat, symbol of adventure and daring—that it was Bob who, in their gay youth, evolved the black flannel shirts to which they owed the honor of being with Lord Salisbury, the only Britons ever refused admission to the Casino at Monte Carlo, and which were worn by the Stennis Brothers in "The Wrecked"—that it was Bob who impressed upon Louis the importance of being dressed for the scene until he surpassed himself in his amazing get-up for the "Epilogue to an Inland Voyage."—Nights, Rome, Venice, London, Paris," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

The Silver Disc and the Orb of Green

I saw the moon so broad and bright
Sailing high on a frosty night:

And the air swung far and far between
The silver disc and the orb of green:

While here and there a wisp of white
Cloud-film swam on the misty light:

And crusted thickly on the sky,
High and higher and yet more high,

Were golden star-points dusted through
The great, wide, silent vault of blue.

—James Stephen.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Fordney Tariff Bill

DISCUSSING "The Danger of Reaction," Bernard Shaw remarks that "History records very little in the way of mental activity on the part of the mass of mankind except a series of stampedes from affirmative errors into negative ones, and back again." Like Pliable in "The Pilgrim's Progress," he says, the public, when it lands in the Slough of Despond, runs back in terror to its old superstitions. Though this may be too pessimistic a view of mankind's experiences generally, it expresses what is taking place in respect to the tariff in the United States. Less than a decade ago there was such a demand for tariff reduction that the Underwood revision was accomplished. A demand for some sort of revision was one of the factors that led to the first election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency, with a Democratic Congress to support him. Much of the dissatisfaction during the last two years of President Taft's administration was due to vigorous objections to the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Even the Progressive Party was in a measure a protest against the domination of reactionary elements expressed in this tariff as well as in other ways. Now the general reaction against the policies of the Democratic Party is showing itself in the framing of the Fordney tariff bill.

Because a high tariff is an obstruction to free competition in commerce between nations, it also operates to prevent honest competition within the country that establishes it. In the end, therefore, it serves to inflate prices, build up huge fortunes at the expense of the average man, and protect only the few established interests that need no protection. These simple facts are often overlooked, not only by the general public that is ever clamoring for better conditions, but by that part of the directly interested public, consisting of the smaller business interests, which does not realize that under a high tariff it pays toll to the few large corporations which are thus enabled to control the markets. The main demand for a high tariff now comes from the great business interests which are unwilling to face a general reduction in prices, due to foreign competition, after the war. In other words, the demand indicates a continuation of the greed which has been called profiteering. The smaller business concerns hope to realize some subsidiary advantages from that which gives their larger competitors tremendous opportunities for gain.

From an international point of view, a high tariff in the United States must be ruinous to commerce. Unless other nations can pay their debts to the United States in goods, they cannot pay at all. Even if they could pay in gold, it would be highly undesirable for the United States to be glutted with gold with which it would be impossible to do anything. Since gold is a medium of exchange and not an end in itself, it is valuable only when there is a constant exchange of products. The situation at the present time is that the United States cannot sell its goods abroad unless it takes other goods in exchange. What is necessary, then, for a return to active business conditions is not a high tariff but a free exchange of activity with other nations, even though there be a considerable reduction in prices because of foreign competition. The commerce of the United States cannot be permanently prosperous unless it can compete freely with the commerce of other nations, for a high tariff now would stifle both exports and imports, until the United States would apparently be reduced entirely to internal trading.

The hope of those who favor the high tariff is, of course, that the high prices in the United States will allow the selling of goods in foreign markets at extremely low prices. In such a case, the consumer in the United States actually pays a part of the cost of the surplus goods that are sold in other parts of the world. The equivalent of the import duties is paid by the consumer, not only on goods actually imported, but on those produced within the country. This artificial situation would be intolerable, and, if a high tariff becomes a fact, must lead to another reaction. Real economy of production and distribution does not depend upon any such arbitrary and unjust concessions to special industries.

Instead of a stampede back to old superstitions about what makes prosperity, the need now is for a real study of the new conditions requiring a new kind of readjustment. The proposed valuation of goods imported on the basis of prices in the United States, for the purpose of fixing the amount of duty in each case, is not really a new kind of readjustment but is a preposterous reversion to the most extreme form of the old theory of protection. It would absolutely prohibit the importation of goods from other parts of the world, since no one would pay the highest domestic prices, plus the duty. In fact, the highest domestic price would always be the cost of similar goods produced in the United States, plus the duty; so that there would be an attempt at a system involving a duty on the duty itself, which would be impossible. The great need is not the exclusion of foreign goods in any such fashion, but the actual encouragement of imports, together with the finding of new markets for exports, until the balance of trade is restored to a normal status. Even a large increase in imports should not bring about a terrified stampede to outgrown ways and means. Industry will be prosperous in proportion as it develops on an honestly competitive basis, instead of such a basis of artificial subsidy as a high tariff. In the United States, the basis of free competition has not yet been tried, because the fear of foreign goods has always led to a demand for what has mistakenly been called protection. It is time, therefore, for an entirely new kind of mental activity, instead of a reactionary stampede, such as Bernard Shaw speaks of, in order that the right way out of the business Slough of Despond may be found.

Baron Hayashi's Views

IN THE course of a conversation with a representative of this paper in London, the other day, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, dealt with several questions of very great international importance. Amongst these the most vital, at the moment, was that of the renewal

of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Baron Hayashi is strongly in favor of renewal. Japan, indeed, for months past, has been making every possible effort to this end, and has shown herself increasingly willing to make concessions and to give such assurances as may be expected to help toward securing a continuation of the agreement. Thus, in his conversation, the other day, Baron Hayashi made a strong bid for the support of Australia. He is, of course, well aware that in Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, he has one of the strongest supporters of the alliance, at any rate as far as dominion statesmen are concerned, but he is also well aware of the fact that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not viewed with any favor in the United States, and that if it came to a choice between sacrificing the good will of the United States and sacrificing the alliance, Mr. Hughes would not hesitate to sacrifice the alliance.

Baron Hayashi, therefore, sees the necessity for doing something, and doing something quite definite to "placate America," and this desire drew from him a very important statement. Once the guarantees of friendship are established with the British Commonwealth by means of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Baron Hayashi said, he believes it will be possible to come to some arrangement with the United States whereby a further agreement may be arrived at with the direct object in view of securing an understanding that will lead to the limitation of armaments throughout the world. "The United States," he declared emphatically, "is about the only country that can afford the luxury of warship building, and we are quite willing to rely upon the common sense of the people of America to see the utter folly of this continued competition."

Now Baron Hayashi would never have made this statement without the fullest cognizance of his government, and there could be no object in making it save the hope that action might be taken along the lines indicated. Although the admission has never been made, in so many words, that the United States was "building against Japan," there can be no question that if the "Japanese menace" were clearly removed the last shred of excuse for the policy of a big navy in the United States would be removed. Those who know anything of the actual resources of Japan have never believed that there was the smallest foundation for the theory of the Japanese menace, but that it has been made the stalking horse for a big navy and for the prosecution of several other policies cannot be doubted. Japan, through one of her most important ambassadors, now indicates her willingness to remove this bogey, once for all. It is true that, as a condition, she insists on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but there can be no question that if Japan supported by the treaty would be willing to come to an agreement on the question of disarmament, Japan standing alone would be still more willing to come to such an agreement.

The Newer Fourth of July

BEYOND all question, a great change has come over the typical American method of celebrating the Fourth of July, the Independence Day of the United States. It is not altogether new. The tendency toward a change has been noted before this. But the observance just past seems to have marked it more definitely than any other. There was so much less noise about it all! In the old days, noise was everything. There were few or no restrictions upon the use of explosives and fire-crackers then. Boys of all ages vied with one another, from midnight of the 3d until late evening of the Fourth, in setting off cannons and crackers in such a fashion as to make the greatest possible racket, regardless of the effect upon themselves or anybody else. And such activity was not restricted to the youthful element, either. The elders were often eager to share in it. Once started, they were as reckless as the youngsters. In fact, they had more than a little to do with stimulating the younger element in their noise-making. Almost all the city dwellers seemed to stay around home, in those days. They were satisfied to entertain and be entertained in homely fashion, giving themselves meanwhile to the making of noise as the chief business of the day.

But all that has been so completely changed that one can hardly realize that it was ever the custom. Beyond question, people in American cities have grown away from their former delight in such methods of celebrating. They care little or nothing for noise, of the explosive sort, nowadays. Neither are they contented to stay in town of a holiday, as of yore. Indeed, perhaps it is because the automobile has provided means of getting out into the country that July 4 in the cities is quieter than it used to be. The automobile has surely had its effect. But the better sense of American communities has been developing. The majority of people seem to have reached the conclusion that there are better ways of spending the day than in burning powder. They have concluded, as well, that there is less menace to the safety of persons and property in excursions and picnics, and things of that sort, than there is in setting off explosives and fireworks in the crowded neighborhoods of the cities.

How far prohibition has been a factor in this change is difficult to say. But it must have contributed largely. That the "night before" is now not only less noisy but less protracted than it used to be, would seem to be one natural result of the elimination of liquor drinking from all phases of the celebration. Of course, this tends to make the observance more thoughtful. Probably that is why we seem to see a growing tendency toward more elaborate community programs for the day. There are speeches and music, as there used to be; but both are of a better quality. We see and hear less of those old-time parades of "antiques and horrors," but we find pageantry being brought into play increasingly. There are children now growing up who will hardly think of the Fourth of July as an excuse for noise-making, but they may feel the patriotic significance of the holiday even more than did those children of earlier times who bent their efforts so earnestly to the making of noise. The real meaning of it, then, will not be lost. It may even be better apprehended by all sorts of people than it ever was in the days when patriotism was signified by explosions.

Prohibition in South Australia

ALTHOUGH the result of the recent state elections in South Australia, whereat the Progressive Party was defeated, might appear at a first glance to have been a decisive pronouncement by the people of the State against prohibition, any acquaintance with the facts shows that this was not the case. South Australia is the great wine-growing State of the Commonwealth, and, for some time past, the liquor forces have carried on a most vigorous campaign for the protection of their vested interests. They were extraordinarily aided in their efforts at the election by the fact that both the Liberal Party and the Labor Party were determined that the election should be fought out on the old two-party lines, and that every attempt to split the vote should be withstood with the utmost possible energy. The prohibition question was essentially a vote-splitting issue. The Temperance Alliance did not put any prohibition candidates in the field, but adopted the policy of sending out a list of questions to every candidate, and electors in favor of prohibition were urged to vote for those candidates whose answers were considered most satisfactory. Such a policy cut right athwart all party lines, and so serious did the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, himself a strong anti-prohibitionist, consider the situation in the cities that, in the course of the campaign, he left his own country constituency, and devoted himself to driving home in the towns the importance of a strict adhesion of all Liberals to strictly party lines. "Don't split your votes!" became indeed the catch phrase of the election.

Now it is a well established fact that prohibition sentiment in the State, in spite of the winegrowers, is very strong. No fewer than 58,000 people recently signed a petition in favor of a referendum. The reading, therefore, of the recent election result is that the desire to secure a return to the old two-party system temporarily outweighed the desire to secure a favorable vote on the prohibition referendum. Such prohibitionists as did not vote in accordance with old party alignments supported the Progressives, and the Progressives represented the third party, which both Liberals and Labor were determined to overthrow. The Progressive Party was entirely wiped out.

As is always the way, however, the apparent defeat in South Australia contains the seeds of future victory. Not only has it taught the supporters of prohibition many lessons that they needed to learn, but it cannot fail to have opened the eyes of many of the electors to the strangely devious ways of the liquor interests and their supporters. Already the Temperance Alliance is making plans for another vigorous campaign, and the determination to "get South Australia dry" is as strong as ever.

Midsummer Publishing

ALREADY the notes sent out by the publishers indicate some of the books that are to appear in the autumn; but as usual few important books are announced for midsummer publication. It is a curious custom of seasons into which the publishers have settled down, for why should their main activity be in the autumn and spring and not continue in the summer? Many people have the most time for reading in the summer; and their reading should not consist then, any more than at other times, of light and frivolous fiction to the exclusion of interesting books developing real reasoning, or at least presenting coordinated facts. When the publishers take it for granted that the public will not buy new serious books during the summer, they encourage the very lack of interest that they should overcome by intelligent advertising. Instead of taking the attitude that the demands of the public have to be supplied, whether the demands seem to be for good literature or for bad, they should provide a steady supply of the best that they can secure for publication in order to cultivate the right kind of demand. "What the public wants" is misinterpreted in countless ways according to the personal preconceptions of the various publishers themselves. The thing for the publisher to do is to decide for himself what is good, and really worth publishing, and then to secure a wide distribution of this truly good literature by proper advertising.

Proper advertising can sell good serious books in midsummer as at any other time. Some books, such as Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" or Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," publishers would readily bring out at almost any season of the year. One is tempted to wish that only such books as these, which sell as readily in midsummer as in midwinter, might appear at all. If a volume can be made profitable to author and publisher solely by artificial stimulation of public interest just before the holiday season, it can have little real value. The right presentation of good books, together with the suppression of many futile books, should insure a steady sale in midsummer, and counteract many of the insincerities and anomalies of publishing conditions today. It is a highly artificial condition when books come out in great quantities in two or three months of the year only, rather than in an orderly stream, as is the case with periodicals.

There are some few serious books, of course, announced for midsummer publication, such as, in the United States, "Out of Their Own Mouths," by Samuel Gompers, and "The Voice of Russia," by M. Alexander Schwartz. The fact that these are about all one can think of at the moment shows how the stream almost runs dry; and possibly these are appearing mainly because the publishers feel that books on Russia would hardly be a novelty at any season and might as well be issued now as later. Plays and poems, as well as novels, are considered legitimate midsummer ventures. Thus among very recent publications there are Amy Lowell's "Legends" and the volume which includes Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones." In England there is J. C. Squire's new anthology. These show something of what the publishers think the public wants for summer reading that has more literary value than the average novel. Yet none of them will probably make any great stir in the world. They illustrate the literary situation between seasons, when the stirring books, if the publishers have any in sight, are held until the autumn, and they indicate

the need for a considerable awakening to the fact that the summer is as good a time as any for readers to be stirred to real thinking.

Editorial Notes

So it seems that 202,670 persons had actually promised the promoters of the anti-prohibition parade, in New York, that they would march on July Fourth. Quite a difference between that total and 14,000, the number who actually made the march up Fifth Avenue! The inference seems to be that out of 202,670 men and women who talk as if they were opposed to national prohibition in the United States, not more than 14,000 of them really mean it.

IT WILL be interesting to watch the effect of direct action as applied by the Italian crowds to the reduction of the cost of living. Rome dispatches have been telling how the Fascisti, composed largely of former soldiers and students, have been carrying on what amounts to a country-wide campaign against the high prices. Their methods are rather more vigorous than anything that has been generally tried in other countries. They are about the same that were used by the same organization in counteracting the efforts of the "Red" radicals. Crowds of these self-determined young men are said to patrol the principal business streets of Rome, singing their special song and inspecting the various shops to see that demands for lower prices are being complied with. An interesting thing about it is that Italy, just at the moment, seems to be constrained to let them have their way in the matter. And prices are coming down.

NOT so much has been heard about community "sings" of late as was heard during the last year or two of the war. Of course, this does not indicate that there is any less occasion for singing. In fact, singing might almost seem to be more spontaneous now than it could be three years ago. By the same token, there was more need to stimulate singing then, and that was what the community sings were undertaken for. However, the plan has not altogether fallen into disuse. Here is a community chorus organizing for the summer season in Central Park, New York, with an initial assembly of 5000 men, women, and children. They sing the popular favorites, of course, as a means of getting under way. But they have a brass band for encouragement, also a soloist, and in time they may get to be as proficient as the community chorus that holds forth in the pavilion at the end of the great pier on the Chicago lake front. Perhaps no great success with classical programs is to be anticipated from choruses of this sort, but they have their place. It is worth something to get 5000 people in any great city decently singing together of a summer night.

Now that Belgians propose to get rid of their trilingual incubus, comprising French, Flemish, and German, by adopting English as the official language of the country, they might be surprised to know that French, or Anglo-French, was the current language of educated Englishmen from the time of the Conquest up to the fourteenth century. English then gradually took its place, and from that period began that demand in England to learn the French of Paris which has continued to be the bugaboo of many an English schoolboy. However, grammars and conversation books came steadily into vogue, but not every one knows that Caxton printed a set of dialogues in English and French, and that Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde got out a more elementary and practical "book to learn and speak French." Many of the Huguenot exiles taught French in England. Under the Stuarts, and after the Restoration in particular, every cultivated Englishman was expected to speak it. The present Anglo-French friendship, however, hardly suggests another bilingual England.

AND now it is Postmaster-General Will Hays who has undertaken to put "more business in government." The new Postmaster-General can hardly be expected to make his department really pay its own way. It never has. As a rule, nobody has really believed that its greatest value to the country could be obtained in that manner. But the Postmaster-General is apparently going to stop the leaks, if there be any. In particular, he seems to have his eye on the parcel post. And, if the stories that are being told about mining companies using the parcel post for shipping ore over the more inaccessible routes are warranted by facts, there may be a need for some readjustment of the system. The parcel post, truly enough, was expected to aid the farmer, if not the miner, but it was hardly expected to be used for such bulky materials as hay, let alone ore.

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER's paper seems to favor a kind of "slackers list" for the people who are convicted of profiteering during the war. The paper says, "Justice and patriotism demand an historic example be made of these men and their infamy." And really, if there is justice in listing the names of the draft evaders, there would seem to be some justice in making public the names of those whom the government knows to have been making money unduly in the nation's time of need. But just as there is a difficulty in avoiding injustice wherever any name is mistakenly placed in the slackers lists, so there may be difficulty in getting the profiteers correctly listed. What justice is involved in publishing the names of actual offenders should not be tarnished by the unjust publication of a name that deserves no ignominy.

Now that the Lincoln Highway connecting the east and west coasts of the United States has become a valuable reality, there is apparently good reason for carrying through the projected Meridian Highway from the Dakotas to Mexico. There is no better way of encouraging interest in the improvement of local routes than by perfecting a few long ones, so that the benefits of good roads may be brought home to the inhabitants of many sections at once. No matter how far railroad development may go, highways are necessary to trade and for general convenience, and a north-and-south road, such as the proposed Meridian, is much to be desired.